

Volume XLVII DECEMBER 1958 Number 12

The
National

Wool Grower

Season's Greetings





Yuletide Greetings

AS the holiday season approaches, we wish you a very Merry Christmas and a happy New Year. May peace and prosperity abide throughout the world—particularly with you.

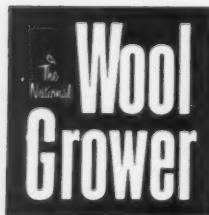
Within a few weeks, your magazine, the National Wool Grower, will begin its 49th consecutive year of monthly publication. During those years, we have attempted to keep you posted and up-to-date on the happenings of the sheep industry.

As the official publication of the National Wool Growers Association, the Nation's oldest livestock organization, we have tried to bring you the latest news concerning research developments, lamb and wool

markets, legislation, and a host of other happenings which are of interest to sheepmen. Besides the news, we have entertained you with feature stories, an occasional piece of fiction and, of course, the zany sayings of Sheepherder Sam.

We see a better year in store for sheepmen in 1959. As long as efforts, individual and collective, remain united and coordinated, the industry may look for and expect improvement. As the New Year is about to begin, the National Wool Grower pledges its support to you and hopes it will continue to enjoy yours.

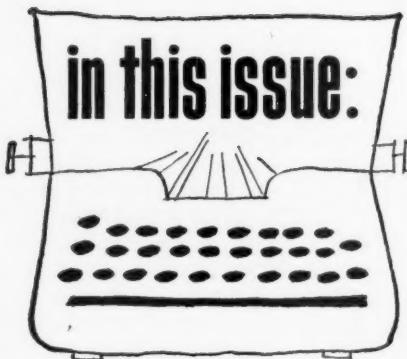
Once again, we extend our wish for Merry Yuletide Season to you.



The National Wool Grower

"The Voice of the Sheep Industry"

414 Crandall Bldg. Salt Lake City 1, Utah Phone EMpire 3-4483



PRAISE BE TO SHEEP:

We sing the praises of lamb and of wool and the wonderful by-products of the sheep, but probably not sufficient recognition is given the animal itself. So the tribute of a Vermonter, Leon W. Dean, should be appreciated. Page 12.

LAMB SPECTACULAR:

Lamb will come into its own at the 94th convention of the National Wool Growers Association. The beauties of wool are always demonstrated at each annual event by Miss Wool in gorgeous array and by the lovely young sewing contestants in their nicely made wool garments. It will be different at the 94th convention in Portland. There will be a lamb spectacular produced by nine of Portland's most famous chefs. Each will feature his lamb specialty, but read about it on page 7. Then we know you will want to fill out and send in right away the convention reservation blank on this page.

HEARINGS ON WILDERNESS BILL:

There is certainly no apathy in the West over the proposal to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. This was made clear to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which held hearings on the proposal during November at four western cities. The numbers de-



"I'm trying hard to think about taxes."

siring to be heard for or against the proposal were so many that presentations were limited to a very few minutes.

The position of the National Wool Growers Association was placed in the record at the Salt Lake hearings by President Don Clyde. See page 13.

Presentations made by spokesmen for State associations at various hearings are condensed in the report appearing on page 8.

LAMB GRADING:

Packers, dealers, feeders and growers express themselves on

the subject of lamb grading in this issue. NWGA President Don Clyde asked that a forum be conducted in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER on this subject to bring the entire problem into focus prior to the 94th convention. Page 22.

Contributions to the forum appear on page .

STATE CONVENTIONS:

While bad weather limited attendance in some instances, Wyoming, Nevada, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota reported exceptionally good annual conventions. Page 14.



Time's Short - Make Convention Reservations Now!

(Fill out this blank and send to:)

Convention Bureau, Portland Chamber of Commerce,
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*Suites available at varied rates.



THE COVER:

Our Christmas Card cover is based on a photograph by Bob Taylor, Cordell, Oklahoma.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
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December 1958

Volume XLVIII—Number 12

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR

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AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

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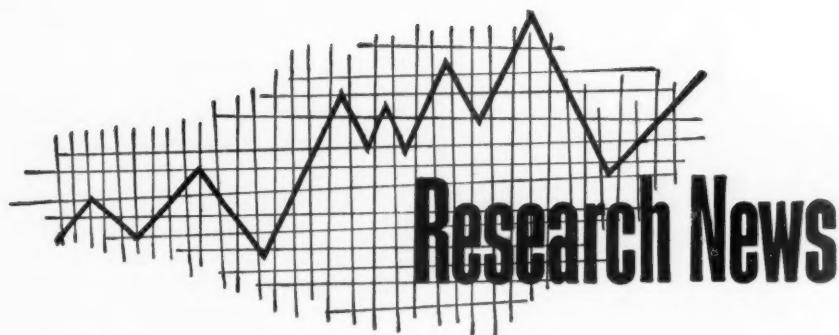
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The National Wool Grower



Reduction of losses from vibriosis may be secured through the feeding of Aureomycin.

In response to many inquiries regarding antibiotic feeding in the control of vibriosis in ewes, an experiment was conducted at the Caldwell (Idaho) Veterinary Research Laboratory to determine the value of Aureomycin in the feed for the prevention of abortions due to this infection. Drugs for this study and a \$2,500 grant came from the American Cyanamid Company.

Three lots of ewes—20 in each—were used. Two lots were fed treated feed and one the same feed without the antibiotic. Ten days after starting the treatment, all ewes were infected experimentally. Results are shown in the table below.

It should be emphasized, the experimenters say, that the ewes were placed on the medicated feed before they were infected. The administration of the infective material was by mouth. This route of administration was chosen because it is believed to be the one by which ewes become infected under natural conditions. The results indicate that the continuous feeding of Aureomycin (80 mgms per ewe daily) can affect a striking reduction in losses due to vibriosis.

The time to begin feeding will depend on the individual operation. Vibriosis rarely strikes in ewes that are not being fed. The only answer one can give is that if ewes are more than 80 days pregnant, they should be started on the antibiotic as soon as it becomes necessary to supplement them on the range or as soon as they are brought in off the range, whichever is first. Daily feeding of the antibiotic should continue until the ewe has lambed.

It is also indicated that vibriosis prevention may not be the only benefit of antibiotic feeding. Research conducted

in cattle suggests that the wool growers might expect a lower incidence of pneumonia and foot abscess (bumble foot) among ewes fed the antibiotic. (Idaho Agricultural Science)

Plastics are being greatly improved by building into them chemically modified animal fats. USDA scientists are actually hooking molecules from these fats into certain of the long-chain carbon compounds of which plastics are composed. The result is a high quality, strong flexible plastic. This could provide an additional use for surplus animal fats, according to USDA's Agricultural Research of November, 1958.

The effectiveness of the antibiotic Aureomycin chlortetracycline in the control of shipping fever pneumonia of feeder lambs is to be tested in studies at the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine. The study is being made possible by a grant-in-aid from the American Cyanamid Company. Also included under the grant will be a basic study of the nature and cause of urinary calculi (bladder stones) a very important cause of losses in sheep. The research group also plans to determine whether Aureomycin fed at low levels in winter fed supplements will prevent pneumonia and scours of calves in high mountain areas. Studies will be under the supervision of Dr. Blaine McGowan.

How can you get a ewe with one lamb to adopt and nurse another? And, how can you get a fresh ewe who has lost her own lambs to nurse the orphans of another? Tranquillizers seem to be the solution, according to a report from Jensen-Salsbury Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri. The evidence comes from Dr. D. E. Osguthorpe, a

Salt Lake City veterinarian, who owns a 2,000 ewe flock. Dr. Osguthorpe found that by injecting single-lamb ewes with an average of 4 cc. of Diquel, he wound up with two lambs for every ewe, a 50 percent efficiency increase over the previous year. Leftover single-lamb ewes were sent to market, eliminating feeding costs.

Jensen-Salsbury report that the injection works best if the dose is divided and injected into both hind legs.

USDA scientists now report that they are testing, with good promise of success, a device that uses ultrasonics to determine the depth of back fat and depth and width of loin eye muscles in cattle and hogs. In comparing animals measured by the ultrasonic device before slaughter, with actual measurements of the dressed carcasses, the USDA scientists have found the experimental apparatus to have a high degree of accuracy. If further tests confirm the accuracy of the device, it may be helpful in selecting and grading hogs and beef cattle before fattening and slaughter, and should also be of great aid in increasing the effectiveness of livestock breeding programs.

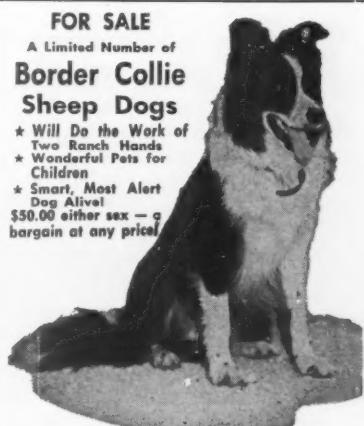
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NWGA president talks to

Kiwanis Club

President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association, was selected by the Kiwanis Club of Salt Lake City for its speaker on November 20 in observance of National Farm-City Week. Title of President Clyde's talk was "Some Common Problems of Urban and Rural Areas and Their Better Understanding."

Buick promotes wool

The Public Relations Department of Buick Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, recently sent out the following release:

"It takes five yards of wool broadcloth 62 inches wide to upholster a 1959 Buick Electra.

"Luxurious wool broadcloth is offered as an optional interior trim in combination with a cordaveen bolster to provide a colorfully beautiful decor in keeping with Buick's revolutionary exterior styling.

"The broadcloth is available on the four-door hardtop and the four-door Riviera sedan in both the Electra and Electra 225 series, top luxury models in the Buick line."

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Drought in foreign sheep producing areas

A recent press report from Brisbane, Australia, says that thousands of cattle worth more than \$4,200,000 have died recently in the worst drought in memory on central Queensland's Barkley tableland. Western areas have been scorched bare for nearly two years of almost rainless weather.

Drought in most of South Africa's sheep farming areas is becoming increasingly serious, according to a report in the November 10 News Service of the International Wool Secretariat. With growing stock losses, many farmers are trekking with their flocks in search of grazing, it is reported. Farmers are spending large sums of money on fodder to keep their sheep alive until the rains come and killing their lambs to save the ewes.

Targhee Association elects officers

G. Curtis Hughes of Stanford, Montana, was re-elected president of the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association recently at its annual meeting in Billings, Montana. Henry Hibbard of Helena, Montana, was chosen as vice president, and Arvid Larson of Big Timber, Montana, as secretary.

USDA buys turkeys

The USDA bought another 1,290,000 pounds of turkeys for the school lunch program the week of November 10. The total purchased since July 31 is now 22,120,000 pounds. Prices paid in the recent purchase of turkeys range from 31.29 to 33.03 cents per pound.

Pendleton wins suit against Sears

In a recent civil action brought by Pendleton Woolen Mills, the United States District Court has prohibited Sears, Roebuck & Company from using either of the Pendleton Woolen Mills trade marks "PENDLETON" or "49'er." The court's decree again confirmed the fact that both of these trade marks are owned by Pendleton Woolen Mills and may be used only by that company.

The National Wool Grower

Utah P.C.A. to celebrate silver anniversary

The twenty-fifth annual stockholders' meeting and silver anniversary of the Utah Livestock Production Credit Association will be held in Salt Lake City, January 14, 1959, according to announcement made by Delbert Chipman, association president, of American Fork, Utah.

The Utah Livestock Production Credit Association was chartered March 20, 1934. Loans to members of this association totaling ninety-five million dollars have been made in the 25-year period. The association is completely member-owned.

In addition to Mr. Chipman, the other members of the Board of Directors are: W. S. Hatch, Woods Cross, Utah; B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah; John Jorgenson, Salina, Utah; Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Arthur Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Record crop production shown

USDA's Crop Reporting Board has recently released the following figures on estimated crop production as of November 1, 1958:

Corn—a record of 3,786,000 bushels, 11 percent above 1957 and 20 percent above average.

Soybeans—a record of 575,000,000 bushels, up 20 percent from 1957 and nearly double the 10-year average.

Sorghum grain—a record of 639,000,000 bushels, 14 percent above 1957 and almost four times the 10-year average.

Doggett takes overseas assignment

Howard J. Doggett, director of the Soil Bank Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service since August 1956, has accepted an overseas assignment with the Foreign Agricultural Service. Thomas E. Hamilton of Westfield, Wisconsin, has been elevated from deputy director to director of the Soil Bank Division.

Howard Doggett, well-known sheepman of Broadwater County, Montana, was formerly president of the Montana Wool Growers Association.

FTC studies food distribution industry

The Federal Trade Commission has commenced a study of food distribution in the United States. The study is to be not only on integration and concentration at the retail level, but also of wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors, brokers, etc. It is reported that the FTC study is not likely to extend into the operation of meat packers.

New order buying firm

The Western Sheep Marketers, Inc., has recently been put into operation as a dealer and order buyer by the Denver Union Stockyard Company, with headquarters at Denver.

The new firm, acting as an entirely separate unit but with the backing of the stockyard company, will probably operate in the 14 Western States. In Salt Lake City, Western Sheep Marketers have established offices in the Continental Bank Building recently.

W. C. Crew is president of the new livestock agency. Its general manager and vice president is Leonard Goff. He is a native of Colorado with many years' experience with Armour and Company. Since 1957, he has been associated with Paul Blood, of Morrill, Nebraska, in the livestock and feeding business.

Assistant General Manager is Joe Harshman, a native of Oklahoma with a considerable background in livestock marketing. A. Reinhardt is listed as secretary-treasurer.

Western Marketers, Inc., it is reported, will work largely with sheep producers and feeders not now using the services of the Denver and Ogden terminal markets, although their services will be available to everyone.



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Colossal Lamb Buffet Planned

"THE greatest lamb buffet ever put on in the United States" is in store for wool growers and their friends at the 94th annual National Wool Growers Association convention at Portland, January 26 to 29.

The lavish lamb banquet, scheduled for Wednesday evening, January 28, in the Grand Ballroom and Empire Room of the Hotel Multnomah, is being handled by the Chefs de Cuisine Society of Oregon.

Nine of Portland's outstanding masters of the culinary arts are combining their talents for the affair and conventioners are assured that exotic food and delightful atmosphere will be found in abundance.

The chefs, most of whom have Old World training and experience, will also stage a bit of pomp and pageantry, which should do much to add a tingle of color and spark of atmosphere to the occasion.

Flaming Swords March'

In a manner befitting a gala Hollywood movie production, the chefs will conduct a dramatic and dazzling "March of the Flaming Swords" to highlight the buffet dinner.

The march is planned for the serving of one of the lamb specialties—shish kebabs. Present plans indicate the chefs will parade through the dining room carrying flaming skewers of shish kebabs, amid dimmed house lights and a fanfare from a full orchestra in attendance.

To further create an atmosphere of grandeur, the dining rooms will be decorated with ice sculpture, potted plants and other ornaments. Buffet tables will be set up to accommodate 200 persons each.

Besides shish kebabs, many other succulent lamb dishes will be prepared for the gala feast. These will include:

Lamb Stroganoff, a taste-tempting German dish which combines lamb, mushrooms, gravy, sour cream and a number of delicious spices.

Lamb Chop Soubise, a delightfully tasty French recipe which unites lamb chops, minced onions, rice and several varieties of seasoning into a highly pleasing dish.

Braised Lamb a la Buechelstein, another palate-pleasing German creation, which combines lamb with a number of vegetables and spicy seasonings.

Sensational Curry Dish

Lamb Curry with Indian Rice, a highly tasty dish made of lamb cubes, chopped onion and curry powder and served with piping hot Indian rice, chopped coconut, Bombay duck, Pompadums and Mango Chutney.

Lamb Hot Pot, a combination of lamb chops and kidneys, potatoes, onions, leeks, celery and a few thyme herbs, which is certain to please any gourmet.

Cotelettes D. Agneau Ala Galée, a fabulous French dish. It includes thick lamb chops, carrots, celery, chopped egg yolks, olives, aspic, and a number of spices.

Spring Lamb Saute with Vegetables Ala Bretonne, a taste-tempting recipe which unites the best taste qualities of lamb shoulder, tomatoes, spices, beans, carrots, celery and boiling onions.

Also included on the extensive menu are such well-known favorites as Barbecued Rack of Lamb, Lamb Shanks Southern Style, Braised Lamb Shanks, Lamb Shoulder Roast and Roast Lamb Breast.

Each of the recipes is a specialty of one of the chefs, all

of whom have had a wealth of experience and training in the leading kitchens of Europe and the United States.

The nine chefs who will prepare the spectacular buffet will use talents and recipes which have come from a combined total of over 250 years' experience in the field of culinary arts.

Supervising the entire buffet is Clovis Soubrand, executive chef of the Hotel Multnomah. Mr. Soubrand has been in the United States since 1956. Before that time he spent many years in various chef capacities at leading hotels and restaurants in England and France.

John Spring, head chef at the Satellite Restaurant and Lounge and president of the Oregon Chefs de Cuisine Society, is another of the buffet chefs. He came to the United States from Switzerland in 1923. He has worked in top hotels and restaurants in both Europe and this country.

Portland Palate Pleaser

Henry Hodler, another of the chefs, has been pleasing Portland palates for 10 years. Prior to that time he worked in other parts of the United States. He received his training and early cooking experience in Switzerland.

Another Swiss chef working on the lavish banquet is John Nieder. Mr. Nieder is presently a food consultant to several top Portland restaurants and hotels. His experience has been obtained in the leading kitchens of Europe and the United States.

Charles Altorfer, head chef of the Congress Hotel, is another of the master chefs. He is a native of Portland and the son of a Swiss trained chef. He obtained most of his cooking secrets from his work with steamship lines and leading American hotels.

Another master of the culinary arts to work on the buffet menu is John Zuberbuhler, supervising chef of United Air Lines in Portland. He has almost 40 years cooking experience, having worked as a chef in hotels in Switzerland, Germany, Peru and the United States.

Paul W. (Billy) Arnold, who received his early training at Leipzig, Germany, will represent the Multnomah Athletic Club at the buffet. He has been in Portland since 1923 and with his present employers since 1946.

Nick Podpah, head chef of the Mallory Hotel, is another of Portland's leading cooks. Mr. Podpah has a number of years of excellent training and experience to qualify him for his post. He has been with the Mallory for several years.

Country Club Chef

Al Kuester, one of Portland's finest chefs, will represent the Waverly Country Club at the buffet. He has a wealth of experience in the culinary arts and has been with his present employers for some time.

After reviewing the facts concerning the buffet—the extensive and delectable menu being planned, the quality and experience of the chefs who will prepare the food and the unique and delightful atmosphere which is being created—it is easy to see why the banquet is being labeled "The greatest lamb buffet ever put on in the United States."

You'll certainly want to enjoy this convention highlight. Be certain to send your reservation orders right away. (See page 1)

Senate Committee Holds Wilderness Bill Hearings

THE kettle of controversy about Senate bill 4028, the proposed "Wilderness Preservation Bill," boiled anew during November.

The Senate Interior and Insular Committee listened to the kettle rumble at public hearings held at Bend, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Hundreds of persons, representing almost all interested factions, crowded halls where hearings were conducted. Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Oregon, conducted the Bend and San Francisco hearings; Senator James E. Murray, Montana, chairmanned the Salt Lake City hearing, with Senator Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho, as assistant chairman and Senator Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico, conducted the Albuquerque hearing.

'Praise, Plaster' Measure

At each of the hearings, proponents and opponents of the highly controversial piece of proposed legislation lined up and verbally "praised" or "plastered" the bill and each other.

The opposing groups "battled" to a stalemate at both Bend and San Francisco, while opponents of the bill, enjoying a better than two to one majority of witnesses, soundly rapped the wilderness plan at Salt Lake City and Albuquerque.

Among those opposing the proposed legislation at the hearings were representatives of the National Wool Growers Association and several State wool growers' associations.

President Clyde Testifies

Speaking at the Salt Lake City hearing, President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association said:

"We oppose this bill because:

"1. It is a threat to the economy and tax structure of the 11 Western States, where land is the basic resource.

"2. It is a threat to the future food needs of our growing population.

"3. The wilderness status and beauty of western areas can be maintained with properly managed, conservative multiple use of the important and renewable resources of these areas under the administration of existing Government agencies.

"4. The proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council would duplicate work of existing land agencies.



National Wool Growers Association President, Don Clyde, presents testimony in opposition to the Wilderness Bill at Senate Committee hearings in Salt Lake City on November 12. Seated behind Mr. Clyde from left to right are Senator-elect Gale McGee, Wyoming; Senator-elect Frank E. "Ted" Moss, Utah; Senator James E. Murray, committee chairman, and Senator Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho.

This would be an added and unnecessary cost of Government.

"5. This is special privilege legislation and contrary to the title, not for the benefit of the 'whole people.' The areas proposed, roadless and without modern facilities, would be made inaccessible to the 'whole people' and would be reserved for the enjoyment of less than one percent of our population.

Adequate Wilderness

"6. We already have adequate wilderness areas protected through departmental regulations and through legislation now in existence covering wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, and even wilderness areas within our national forests."

(For the entire context of Mr. Clyde's testimony see page 13.)

Other prominent sheepmen who appeared at the Salt Lake hearing included J. R. Broadbent, president of the Utah Wool Growers Association; J. H. Breckenridge, past president of both the National Wool Growers Association and the Idaho Wool Growers Association; Frank Meaker, past president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, and J. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Broadbent's testimony followed that given by George W. Cornwell, a graduate student at the University of Utah. In his remarks, Mr. Cornwell used an example to show how sheep

spoil the natural beauty and scenic value of nature. He explained how his first trip to a "primitive" location in the Green River area of Utah had been ruined when a "herd of bleating sheep came wandering into my camp" during the middle of the night.

To which Mr. Broadbent replied, after Mr. Cornwell had completed his testimony, "I can't understand anyone objecting to the bleating of sheep. It sounds like money, and a lot of that money has done much to build the very University from which this young man comes."

Mr. Broadbent continued by setting forth "some of the apparent results of legislation that would set apart wilderness areas, administration and supervision as provided in this legislation which is so confusing."

Duplicate Administration

"Legislation of this sort would duplicate the administration of the so-called wilderness areas which would be created. It would duplicate management and cause confusion and quarreling among the various bureaus and divisions now administering these lands.

"There would be encouragement of bequests and gifts which would further remove land from taxation and increase the responsibility of the remaining taxable area.

"There would be increased and un-

relenting pressure beyond intelligent logic for more areas to be placed under wilderness preservation.

Will Remove Management

"If the legislation is carried to its complete conclusion of undisturbed wilderness areas, it would remove all management. These areas would be left without roads, subject to fire from lightning, beetles and tornadoes with no prevention or protection. . . . This would mean less forage, less timber, less water, and less opportunity for people to enjoy the scenery. The damage could not be estimated in dollars.

"It would reduce the number of people who could visit the wilderness area to a mere fringe of the population. It is a known fact that wild life populations have declined and deer have been stunted for lack of good habitat in overaged woodlands. It will affect not only Federal and Government-controlled land, but private land adjacent thereto.

". . . Privately owned ranches and range lands carry the open range as a hidden value and this value is included in the tax rolls of the various counties in the assessed value of private lands. Take these public ranges away from the stockman and his private lands become less valuable, his production is reduced and there is no prosperity in the community. Schools, hospitals, roads and communities have no taxes with which to carry on; the livestock industry dies and you have wilderness and desolation.

Water Use Impaired'

"Multiple use is impossible. Water and the use of water are seriously impaired."

In conclusion Mr. Broadbent said, "If a wilderness council is to be set up, we will have day-to-day quarrels and misunderstandings by management of National Parks, Wild Life Refuges and Ranges, Indian Reservations, National Forests and other Federal land administration in which the wilderness area will be selected. There is sufficient administration presently."

Mr. Breckenridge presented his testimony during the afternoon of the hearing. He represented the Idaho wool growers.

"I am speaking," he said, "for people who believe strongly that multiple use, which must be consistent with maximum sustained production, is the best principle on which our total economy in the West can go forward. We believe that S. 4028 would definitely tend to limit different uses because under it, 'the preservation of wilderness shall be paramount.'"

To support his claim, Mr. Breckenridge cited a portion of the wilderness bill which states that "all primitive

areas, regardless of wilderness value, must be so classified within ten years, or they automatically become a part of the wilderness system."

"We believe that lands should be classified as primitive or wilderness only when they have no reasonable qualifications for multiple use, and that that decision should be left with the administrative agency where it now is," he added.

Mr. Breckenridge also called the committee's attention to the fact that passage of the wilderness bill would establish another agency which would duplicate the duties of present Federal Government agencies; do away with needed control of forest insects and diseases, causing great economic loss; eliminate all present facets of multiple use, except limited recreation, thereby causing further damage to the Nation's economy, and, finally, would restrict the use of recreational opportunities, making them available to only a fraction of a single percentage of the country's population.

Reiterated Claims

Mr. Meaker, speaking for the Colorado Wool Growers Association at the Salt Lake hearing, reiterated the statements of opposition to the bill made by other wool grower groups.

To this, he added praise for the work of now existing Federal agencies connected with control of public lands.

"The Forest Department has always recognized the grazing of livestock, which is necessary to help balance the economy of the respective areas and the Nation as a whole. The Forest Department has shown good management of our natural resources and the development of recreational areas and the preservation of wildlife.

"Under the Taylor Grazing Act, the Bureau of Land Management has also shown good management of public lands in the preservation of the ranges and also the wildlife. They also recognize grazing of livestock as part of our national economy," he stated.

Editorial Entered

Mr. Wilson, besides voicing approval and reinforcing statements made by other sheepmen, had a forceful editorial from the November 12, 1958, *Salt Lake Tribune* entered into the record of the hearing.

The editorial raked proponents of the measure for leaving many pertinent questions regarding their proposed legislation unanswered and particularly for failure of the bill to provide for multiple use of lands which would come under jurisdiction of the measure.

The editorial clearly presented the stand of the newspaper.

"The Tribune is on record as favor-

ing and defending wilderness areas as they now exist. These areas generally are being satisfactorily administered in the national forests. We subscribe fully to the concept of multiple-use of the national forests and to development and protection of water resources in the West. As yet we are not convinced of the necessity of the more rigid national wilderness system which this bill provides."

At San Francisco

At the San Francisco hearing, Lyle Cook, vice president of the California Wool Growers Association, presented the sheepmen's views on the bill. He said:

"We oppose S. 4028 and any other legislation which would tend to limit multiple use management as now carried out by present administrators of the public lands. Without such multiple use the development of resources of these public lands to the benefit of our growing population would not be possible.

"We have economic reasons to oppose a limitation on multiple use of our public lands—limitation that turns its back upon tested and proven practices and, instead of providing for the well-being of future generations, declares human needs for the many to be unimportant.

Forage Needs Increased

"As population pressure rises and the livestock industry expands to meet food demands, the need to get the best possible forage yields becomes more and more pressing. With the heavy influx of people into the West, the sections where these single use wilderness areas are proposed, the public lands as a source of livestock feed become more and more important to the welfare of our entire Nation.

"We are not opposed to the wilderness, primitive or wild areas as now set up and administered under the present multiple use management."

Mr. Cook cautioned Congress that should the measure be passed it would create a "self-perpetuating dynasty which would have the power to nullify the wise legislation of over 50 years.

"If a single use concept is good for one user—the wilderness group—it would be only equitable to have similar single use councils set up for grazing, mineral development, timber and recreation, giving all the same special privileges and powers as contemplated for wilderness areas by S. 4028."

At the Bend hearing, Guy L. Arbogast, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, presented the views of sheepmen to Senator Neuburger and other members of the committee.

Mr. Arbogast said wool growers

were opposed to the measure for several reasons:

1. the threat to livestock grazing rights on public lands.
2. the danger of waste or wholesale loss in utilizing timber resources.
3. the barrier of red tape which would be thrown in the way of mining and mineral operation.
4. the threat of expansion of wilderness areas upon which no real restriction is being placed.
5. the fact that the bill fails to take into consideration "the hard, simple fact that our future generations are going to have to be fed, clothed and housed in addition to their recreation. Recreation, while very important, is still secondary in the scheme of life."

Washington Views

T. J. Drumheller, Jr., representing the Washington Wool Growers Association, also testified at the Bend hearing.

Mr. Drumheller pointed out the danger which the bill poses to sheepmen through the closing of mountain ranges—and, thereby, to the food supply of the Nation's growing population. He also cited defense purposes as a reason for keeping public lands from under the control of wilderness interests.

The Washington representative then lauded the Forest and National Park Services for their administration over present Federal land areas and urged the continued control by these agencies under the multiple use system.

Nevada Resolution

At the Nevada Wool Growers Convention in Elko, a resolution was drafted stating opposition to the measure and giving reasons for such action. The resolution was then presented to Senator Alan Bible, Nevada, by the wool growers to be made part of the record on wilderness bill hearings.

Speaking in opposition to the bill at Salt Lake City was Sumner Gerrard, a representative of the Montana Stock Growers Association.

"A few cows on a mountain meadow can't spoil the view of many mountain peaks," Mr. Gerrard said.

"We certainly believe wilderness areas should be preserved. I can take you to primitive areas within 20 minutes walking distance from my ranch. It can't be termed a primeval area, but it is rugged enough that only the most fastidious can deny it is primitive wilderness," he reasoned.

Mr. Gerrard also cited other reasons why public lands could and should remain within the bounds of the multiple use concept.

Opposing Factions

Some other groups which were opposed to the measure at the hearings included National and State Cattlemen's Associations; State, county and local government officials, State Farm Bureau Federations and other farm groups, timber interests, oil and gas groups, mining interests and Indians.

At Salt Lake City, Utah Governor George D. Clyde indicated he was particularly disturbed by the threat the proposed bill poses to water resources and future economic opportunities.

Governor Clyde said the people of the West are deeply concerned over the impact the bill would have on economy in general and on future job opportunities for their children, in particular.

He emphasized the possible loss of water rights which could result from enactment of the legislation. In expressing opposition to the bill, Governor Clyde made it plain that his opposition was not directed at wilderness preservation as a legitimate part of the multiple use concept, but only where wilderness preservation became the "paramount" goal.

"The multiple-use concept cannot be too strongly emphasized," he added.

Indian Representative

Walter McDonald, president of the tribal council of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, also expressed strong opposition to the wilderness measure at the Salt Lake City hearing.

Mr. McDonald stated his people had been hurt many times by laws which were passed under the name of conservation. He cited several examples, among which were laws passed in 1901 and 1910.

The 1901 conservation law, he said, took many Indian lands and put them into a buffalo reservation—for "white-faced buffalo" of cattle interests. In 1910, a law passed in the name of conservation threw many more valuable Indian lands open to homesteading, in violation of long time agreements, he added.

"Many wrongs have been done my people. . . . We don't want our lands put in a Wilderness Area. I will send my little girl to college some day, and it won't be because of sportsmen, but because of those white-faced buffalo—Angus cattle," he concluded.

After Mr. McDonald's testimony, Senator Dworshak, acting chairman of the hearing, informed those in attendance that at Bend and San Francisco, Senator Neuburger, one of the sponsors of the bill, had announced that all re-

ference to Indian lands were being deleted from the bill.

Senator Dworshak also presented the views of Interior Secretary Fred Seaton on the wilderness plan. Secretary Seaton was quoted as being in agreement with the objectives of the proposal, but recommending immediate statutory recognition be given to existing wilderness areas and additional consideration be given to Indian rights and western water rights.

Other Opponents

Also voicing opposition to the measure were Chambers of Commerce, National and State Forestry Associations, National and State Reclamation Associations, State park and recreation commissions, State land boards, State water boards, State natural resources boards, State and local water users' associations, soil conservation district associations and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Harold Christensen, Springville, Utah, chairwoman of conservation of natural resources for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said at Salt Lake:

"We have supported since 1901 the conservation of natural resources for the best interest of the majority of people. We are not in favor of setting up another council.

"Another council would be both unnecessary and expensive to the people. The Forestry Service can best handle conservation—it has done a good job in the past."

Proponents Listed

Proponents of the measure included the Wilderness Society, the Isaac Walton League, National and State Wildlife Federations, State fish and game departments, Dude Ranchers Associations, professional conservationists, college professors, local fish and game clubs, National, State and local outdoor recreational and wilderness clubs and a Rock Springs, Wyoming, local of the United Mine Workers Union.

Views of the proponents may be summarized with excerpts from testimonies of several persons at the hearings.

Speaking in support of the wilderness bill in San Francisco, David R. Brower, executive director of the Sierra Club, said, "Unbridled commercialism born of self-interest is the greatest threat there is to the beauty of America. The wilderness bill provides the bare minimum of restraint which should be imposed upon such commercialism."

Another proponent of the measure, Jack Allhouse, representative of the

(Continued on page 39.)



Darrell H. Matthews, left, discusses lamb fattening trials on alfalfa-corn pastures during a recent field day at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station at Cedar City.



Part of a large crowd of livestock men and lamb feeders are shown at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. The lambs shown are part of the demonstration group used in fattening trials.

Alfalfa-Corn 'Menu' Proved Profitable in Three-Year Lamb Fattening Trial

by D. C. DIX, Editor
Agricultural Information Service
Utah State University

LIVESTOCK "menu-makers" of Utah Agricultural Experiment Station at Utah State University report considerable success in fattening feeder lambs on alfalfa-corn pasture.

Results of a three-year study conducted on lambs from the station's experimental sheep operation at Cedar City, show that feeder lambs can be fed on alfalfa-corn pastures with a minimum of loss and with sufficient weight gain to prove economically profitable to the producer.

This feeder lamb performance test will be concluded in 1959 by addition of slaughter data and packer-buyer grading results for 1958 and 1959 trials, according to Darrell H. Matthews, assistant professor of animal husbandry, who is in charge of the sheep breeding and management studies at Cedar City.

The feeder lamb fattening trials are part of a series of range sheep breeding and management experiments which have been conducted by the Experiment Station since 1943.

For the lamb feeding studies started in the fall of 1956, five breeds of lambs were tested for comparative performance. Suffolk crossbreds, Hampshire crossbreds, Columbias, Rambouillet

and Targhees were used in the alfalfa-corn pasture feeding experiments.

The average weight gain for the three years just concluded was .38 pounds per day for all lambs. Lambs finished at differing rates and Rambouilletts and some of the other lambs required finishing in the feed lot at completion of the pasture period.

All breeds were considered to have gained at the same rate, but the percentage of lambs grading "fat" in the various groups differed. Results in the first three years indicate it may be desirable to feed small lambs (under 70 pounds) on pastures so they will still be at weights small enough to receive feed-lot finishing.

Some of the lambs registered excellent weight gains but when averages for all three years were considered the Rambouillet lambs were found to be in the same "condition" at the end of the pasture feeding as they were at the beginning.

One half the lambs in each sub-group were given alfalfa and corn as a single free-choice ration. The other half were put on a managed rotation schedule and given corn an average of 2½ hours a day and alfalfa the rest of the time. All lambs were vaccinated with "overeating" and "sore-mouth" vaccine before being put on the test and all lambs received "Rumella anti-bloat compound" with salt during the time they were on green alfalfa.

Lambs fed on rotation brought considerably greater economic returns than those on free-choice feed. The rotation-fed lambs returned \$2.08 each above feed costs; the free-choice lambs \$1.76. Losses during the three years were 2.4 percent.

The economic advisability of shearing feeder lambs in the southern Utah area also was studied during the pasture-fattening trials at Cedar City, under the supervision of Dr. James A. Bennett, head, animal husbandry department; Mr. Matthews and Dr. Milton A. Madson, associate professor of animal husbandry at USU.

The sheared lambs definitely registered a higher daily gain and were graded higher at the end of the trials but were penalized from \$1.50 to \$2 on the market because in the 38-day average feeding period, wool had not grown sufficiently to produce a pelt grading above No. 3. This penalty resulted in a 38-cent lower return from the sheared lambs, but the study showed it would be economically advantageous to shear lambs being fed 60 days or longer.

In the three years, losses among sheared lambs were four compared to two in the unshorn group. Other losses included one Suffolk crossbred, four Hampshire crosses, and two Targhees for a total of seven out of 379 lambs used in the three-year study.



Praise Be To Sheep

by LEON W. DEAN

SHEEP are probably the smartest creatures in existence unless it is man. And when man succeeds in destroying himself, the sheep will have no competition.

Someone who thought he was saying something said that only the fittest survive. Sheep have been baaing around ever since the beginning of recorded history. Therefore they must be pretty fit.

During all of that period they have been associated with man. They have not been dependent on man, but man has been dependent on them. Wherever he has pioneered new country, he has taken his sheep with him, for no other animal has proved so useful and adaptable, being able to supply not only food and clothing but its own transportation and support. Sheep could have gotten along much better without man than man without sheep.

Yet there are those who say that sheep are foolish creatures. Of course, they are foolish creatures. That shows how smart they are. Although perfectly able to take care of themselves, they have pretended to be silly and helpless. Everybody knows that the silly and the helpless receive special consideration and protection from the rest of society. It's a pose that pays off. Sheep have been smart enough to adopt it.

If they had shown the independence of goats, for instance, no one would have cared whether they ran for president or fell down the church steps. As it is, men will forego their own comfort to tend and guard them. When a goat gets into trouble, he has to butt his own way out of it, but when as pretty and timid and weak a creature as a sheep gets into trouble, all it has to do is to roll its big eyes and bleat and everyone from the fire department to the TV repair man comes running. Sheep can have grubs in the head, foot rot, and burrs in their wool, but the world still loves them.

Sheep have a habit of blindly following their leaders.

They will follow them into greener pastures, out to sea, or over the garden wall, to paradise or destruction. So will man. Sheep are peaceable creatures. They don't start a fight just because someone over the fence has something they want or something they don't want him to have, or because they don't agree with him, or he is sticking his nose through the bars into their clover.

On the other hand, of course, if their peaceful existence is threatened, they go into a huddle, run up the white flag, lie down on their backs with their feet in the air, and yell for mercy. Maybe it's better under such circumstances to get out the old shotgun, the latest model hydrogen bomb, a tin fish or two, and make a fight of it. It is if one doesn't want to be fleeced. Many an innocent sheep has been fleeced, and report has it that the operation is rather painful.

Or take the matter of work. Here again man and sheep are at variance. Man goes through all sorts of contortions to avoid work, from forming labor unions to playing hooky from school. A sheep merely puts out that he is too feeble to work, and the most that is ever expected of him is a few hours in a treadmill. And treadmills are fast going out of style.

Few men except the most eminent scientists and explorers have ever had fish, flesh or fowl named for them. One of the world's most famous types of dogs, the sheep dog, has been so called in recognition of the creatures it serves. Then, of course, there is the fish known as the sheepshead, with the lucky bones in its head. And even in the plant kingdom, with its sheep sorrel, its sheepberry, and its sheep laurel, the sheep is honored. But what gives one pause for even profounder reflection is that the aforementioned scientists and explorers, not to mention other men of greater or less repute, have been proud to be presented with a bit of sheepskin in recognition of their attainments.

Who shall say that to be called a mutton head in this cockeyed world is not a mark of distinction?

Here's President Clyde's Testimony on Proposed Wilderness Legislation

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Don Clyde and I am a resident of Heber City, Utah. I am President of the National Wool Growers Association. I am also a sheepman. I operate a sizable sheep outfit. My sheep operation is typical of many others in Utah and surrounding States. These sheep operations have been developed over a period of years to properly fit into the multiple use principle of our Federal lands and to share in the most economical and wisest use of our available grass and water resources.

The National Wool Growers Association, for which I am speaking today, is the oldest national livestock organization in the United States. During all of the 93 years this association has been in existence it has been recognized as the official spokesman for the sheep industry of the United States.

'Wilderness Paramount'

In behalf of this important industry, producing both food and fiber, I am here today to tell you why our organization is drastically opposed to legislation embodied in S. 4028, which would establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. We understand that approximately 50 million acres would be included in this proposed wilderness program. Under this bill, "the preservation of wilderness shall be paramount" while multiple uses of Federal lands to be included in the wilderness system "may" be permitted under certain conditions.

As an example, the bill provides that grazing of domestic livestock where it has become well established, "may" be permitted to continue on national forest areas in the wilderness system subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable.

Grazing Eliminated?

Nothing is mentioned with regard to grazing of domestic livestock in wilderness areas outside of national forests. Are we then to assume that grazing will be entirely eliminated in those outside areas? Neither, under the terms of this bill, could any new areas for grazing be opened. And this in face of evergrowing needs for meat for our population, which is expected to grow from 173 million people at present to 235 million in 1975.

We should, therefore, be planning for increased livestock production

rather than locking up vast areas of our recurring grass resources. Certainly any curtailment of our grazing resources, resulting in less production of livestock, will mean higher priced meat for the consuming public due to smaller supplies.

Economy Affected

Since 90 percent of the wilderness areas would be located in the eleven Western States, their economy would be affected very seriously by this proposed legislation. Over 50 percent of the total area of these 11 Western States is owned by the Federal Government. The present conservative and wise multiple use of these lands is a tremendous factor in the economy and tax structure of this entire western region. In fact, the use of the land is the basis for the economy and income of the people living in the Western States.

Farm produce, including livestock, marketed from the Western States in 1957 was valued at nearly \$6 billion. Minerals produced \$4.1 billion. In addition to these important sources of western income, we are advised that forest products in the 11 Western States are valued at over \$3 billion annually and tourist expenditures in the Western States each year are estimated at \$2 billion. If these industries are reduced or eliminated through curtailment of the multiple use of our Federal lands, the economic welfare of the entire West will suffer not only through reduced income but through consequent reduction in tax funds for schools, roads and other public needs.

Curtail Development

In addition to county, State and Federal taxes paid by Westerners, the amount of money received by the Western States for road and school use in the counties in which the Federal lands are located would be reduced if multiple use of these lands is curtailed.

In the case of national forest lands 25 percent of all monies received during any fiscal year is paid to the States for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the counties in which a national forest is located. In the 11 Western States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, this 25 percent amounted to \$22,311,000.

On the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, out of the income from the grazing use, timber sales, mineral leases and permits and other sources, \$31,150,000 was returned

to the 11 Western States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

The loss of any of these funds through curtailment of vital, well-managed multiple uses of the Federal lands would be detrimental to the welfare of the 11 Western States. If the vital uses of our Federal lands are to be curtailed or eliminated through the establishment of a wilderness system, then the taxes and other revenues of the States and counties will be reduced. Therefore, before placing the States and counties of the West at the mercy of this legislation, they certainly should have a voice and it should be determined what other sources of revenue, if any, are available, because costs of county and State governments are rising and any loss of revenue must be replaced.

Destroy Water Rights

Due to insufficient annual precipitation much of the land in our Western States is semi-arid. Conservation of our water resources and their development constitute our greatest need and obligation. Any interference or curtailment of our stream flow or water storage would be most injurious to industrial and domestic requirements, irrigation and stock watering needs. Passage of this wilderness act would dry up and depopulate many of our present prosperous sections in the Western States.

We recognize the importance of preserving the natural beauty and primitive character of our scenic areas and historic monuments. Many of these western areas are being so preserved and at the same time are providing needed resources through multiple use.

'Peace and Quiet'

Many people are also finding peace and quiet in these same areas and an opportunity to clear the "cobwebs" from their minds, getting away from the crowded cities.

In other words, the wilderness status of many of these areas can be compatible with uses which provide a living for many people. For instance, the grazing of livestock does not destroy the primitive beauty and wilderness characteristics of the land but does put to practical use, a renewable resource, reduces fire hazards caused by unused, dry grass and fertilizes the land. Many of these areas, properly managed, can maintain their wilderness features

(Continued on page 39.)

Panel Discussions Highlight WWGA Convention

WYOMING wool grower conventions are characterized by very successful panel discussions. This was true of the 55th annual held in Douglas, October 29-31.

There were four major panels. First came the panel discussion by the staff of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wyoming, with Dr. John R. Vaughn as moderator. Dr. Neal Hilton, newly appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture, outlined some of the general objectives of the college work.

Guest Speakers

James Tucker, head of the Veterinary Department, spoke on sheep diseases, with particular emphasis on vibriosis research. Dr. J. F. Ryff, director of the State Veterinary Laboratory at Laramie, also made an encouraging progress report on vibriosis. James W. Oxley reported on implanting sheep with stilbestrol. Range research studies on the Big Horn and Teton National Forests and various types of reseeding were discussed by Bob Lang of the Agronomy Department.

Dr. A. F. Vass, an authority on sheep production costs, included the question of taxation in his report. Dr. Alexander Johnston, wool specialist, talked about face-branding of sheep with dye and the experiments now under way to develop a longer lasting dye.

Animal nutrition was discussed by Jerry Sotola of Armour's Agricultural Research Department, in his customary instructive and entertaining manner. The development in Australia of a cobalt bullet for use in cobalt-deficient areas was outlined by Lawrence Muhham of Nicholas & Company of America.

Promotion Panel

The panel on advertising and promotion included Harold Josendal of Casper, Leonard Hay of Rock Springs, and Executive Secretary J. M. Jones of the American Sheep Producers Council. The so-called Johnson County Tours were explained by K. Harrison Roberts of Kaycee. In this excellent public relations program, both cattlemen and sheepmen pick out a tourist each weekend during the tourist season and take them out and show them how cattle and sheep outfits are operated.

"How Sheep Will Be Marketed in the Future" was the subject of the third



J. Norman Stratton

... New Wyoming President

panel which provoked a great deal of discussion. Willard Sims, former editor of the Denver Record Stockman and now manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, was moderator. C. B. Jennings, assistant manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards, John O'Dea, executive secretary of the Denver Livestock Exchange, and Harold Josendal presented various angles of the marketing problem.

Animated Discussion

There was very animated discussion too in connection with the panel on public lands and forests. J. Norman Stratton acted as chairman, with Ed Pierson of the Bureau of Land Management and Basil Crane, assistant regional forester at Denver, participating.

President Howard Flitner made an excellent report of Wyoming Association activities, and the talk by President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association was another convention highlight. Mrs. R. I. Port of Sundance, president of the Women's Auxiliary, told of achievements of the women's group during the past year.

Other speakers at the Wyoming convention were Berry Duff of the U. S. Testing Company at Denver, who talked about coretesting; Ben D. Cossman, Commissioner of Public Lands, who made a statement on the rental of State and school lands; Duane Riggert, executive director of the Wyoming Tax-

payers Association; Floyd Harmston, associate director of the College of Commerce and Industry, University of Wyoming; Howard J. Martley, district agent of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Dr. L. N. Davidson of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board.

The convention was honored by the appearance of Senator Frank Barrett who spoke very briefly; Senator J. C. O'Mahoney, speaker at the banquet, and Congressman Keith Thomson, also a dinner speaker.

Election of Officers

J. Norman Stratton of Rawlins was chosen to succeed Howard Flitner as president of the Wyoming Association. Vernon Vivion of Rawlins was made a vice president to take Mr. Stratton's place. Other vice presidents elected are: J. N. Igo of Cokeville, R. I. Port of Sundance, Stanley Waters of Hyattsville, Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne and Joseph M. Donlin of Casper. J. B. Wilson was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Wyoming wool growers adopted resolutions that:

Asserted the only way the important place in our modern-day economy occupied by the essential production of wool, lamb, mutton, finished cloth and clothing material can be maintained is by a realistic tariff and import quota protection.

Opposed any proposal which would delegate to any agency, domestic or international, the power to make tariff or trade agreements in contravention of the traditional power and authority of Congress and the ratifying power of the U. S. Senate.

Endorsed action of Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board in regard to scabies control; urged continued vigilance; recommended State Legislature pass legislation placing violations of import proclamations in the category of criminal felony carrying severe fine and/or jail sentence; also recommended that any statutory limitation on civil damage for violation of import proclamations be removed from the statutes.

Urged Congress to extend to other States as it did to Alaska a 90 percent share of mineral royalties; urged passage of S. 680 to accomplish this purpose.

Urged a more concentrated preventative and research program against the jeopardy of poisonous and noxious weeds by all agencies concerned.

Endorsed principles of S. 683, as introduced in present session of Congress, to guarantee State water rights.

Re-endorsed principles embodied in S. 2548, as passed by the 83rd Senate, and urged its early passage by Congress; urged Legislative Committee of the National Wool

Growers Association to work toward its passage.

Recommended that wool growers work with other livestock producers to secure legislation for financing meat promotion embodying the following principles: That adequate collections be as uniform and complete in average as possible over the Nation; that each segment of the livestock industry have its own organization and program; that the organization for lamb promotion be on a nationwide basis and producer-controlled; that each individual producer have the privilege of receiving a refund of any deduction made on written request within 30 days; that the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board be continued and strengthened.

Recommended the abolition of the wool top futures market; expressed belief that a wider use of grease wool futures market is needed.

Strongly urged USDA enforce sanitary regulations on imported meat.

Favored modification of Packers Consent Decree to give packers same right as their competitors to sell meat at retail and also handle any one of the 140 commodities as specifically stated in the decree. (There was considerable discussion from the convention floor on this resolution.)

Opposed the further withdrawal of public lands for the extension of wilderness areas.

Commended effort of Hugh Munro to restore use of wool in automobile industry; urged all wool growers to ask for wool upholstery when purchasing new cars.

Instructed association officers to intervene in the North Platte River controversy at Saratoga with the advice of counsel.

Recommended to National Wool Growers Association that an independent research firm be hired to carefully examine every phase of the wool industry and to report back the best ways and means by which domestic wool growers may improve our product and be more efficient and competitive in our specific operations.

Insisted that Game and Fish Commission permit County Predatory Animal Control Boards to expend money received from Commission on either a hunter or bounty program as directed by County Predatory Animal Board; believed that Commission should greatly increase its appropriation for predator control in cooperation with the Predatory Animal Boards.

Recommended that legal authorization be given private, State and Federal loan agencies to insure opportunity for long-term financing so necessary to the livestock industry.

Viewed with alarm recent enactment of Public Law 8641 providing additional Federal aid to education; recommended to State Legislature that no enabling legislation be passed or matching funds provided. (There was considerable discussion of this resolution.)

Recommended that Congress reappraise mining laws on a more realistic basis so as to more adequately protect surface holder against permanent damage to the surface resulting from mining exploration.

Because of damage caused by seismograph operations to our industry, resolved that both land owner and the Bureau of Land Management require permits in advance from geophysical crews as prepared jointly by the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association; asked that bladed roads and surface damage be held to a minimum, particularly because of the spread of halogeton.

Asked officers to work with other interested organizations to secure legislation separating mining and surface estates on fee lands for tax and abstract of title purposes.

Recommended that ASPC renew agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture on same basis as the existing agreement for submission to growers in a referendum during 1959.

Recommended that BLM recognize the exclusive responsibility of individual land owner to determine the best use of his private lands; also asked that long-range average should be the yardstick rather than year-to-year evaluation in determining carrying capacity.

Opposed acquisition of land by Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

Requested the Game and Fish Commission, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management establish, publicly announce, and maintain a definite number of game animals on specified range areas and on the basis of year-long range, to in-

sure a healthy game herd, minimum winter losses and a maximum number of animals killed without reducing the herd or depleting their feed supplies.

Thanked all those who contributed to the success of the convention.

Extended sympathy to the families of deceased members and expressed appreciation for the cooperation of those members in building up Wyoming Association and the State of Wyoming.

The Committee on Finance, in approving the report of the Certified Public Accountant who had audited the association's books, said it was evident the association had to enlarge its membership or increase the dues, and recommended that great effort be made to get more members, rather than to increase the dues.



Mrs. Loyd Sorensen, Elko, newly elected president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Nevada Wool Growers Association, is pictured at the Nevada State Convention with Stanley Ellison, who was re-elected president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association.

Nevada WGA Resolution Blasts Wilderness Bill; President Clyde Addresses Convention

THE Nevada Wool Growers Association, in a forcefully worded resolution, opposed S. 4028, the wilderness bill, or any similar bill, at its annual convention in Elko, November 7-8, 1958.

Senator Alan Bible, who is a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, then holding western hearings on the proposed wilderness legislation, has been asked to have the Nevada resolution made a part of the hearing records.

This action followed a spirited address by President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association in which he termed the proposed legislation "superficial and wasteful." In addition to setting up a new agency for administering public lands, which is entirely unnecessary, President Clyde said the measure would cut into the beneficial use of public lands.

President Clyde also reviewed the passage of the National Wool Act,

stressed the continuing need for duties on wool imports and pointed out the concern of sheepmen over meat imports from Australia and New Zealand.

Boyd Hammond, director of the Bureau of Land Management in Reno, told Nevada wool growers of the need for better range grass. Experiments at Bend, Oregon, he said, show that crested wheatgrass does a better job than any other grass at present.

Slides showing various phases of range seed planting were presented by Gerald Trescartes, director of the Bureau of Land Management office in Elko.

Other speakers included Leo Dremolski, supervisor of the Humboldt-Nevada Forest; Harvey Edwards, who spoke on predatory animal control; Dr. Daniel Cassard, Department of Animal Husbandry of the University of Nevada who told of recent developments in the wool industry, and Vernon Metcalf of

the Nevada Sheep Commission. Keith Ercanbrack of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, spoke of research work at that station, and J. M. Jones, executive secretary of the American Sheep Producers Council at Denver, reviewed lamb and wool promotion activities of that organization.

Senator Alan Bible was the principal banquet speaker at the Stockmen's Hotel the evening of the first convention day. He reviewed affairs at the Nation's capital and gave thumbnail sketches of some of the leaders there. The Make It Yourself With Wool contestants modeled their creations at the banquet. Finalists were named at the Saturday afternoon session of the Auxiliary.

Stanley Ellison, manager of the Spanish Ranch at Elko County, was reelected president of the Nevada Association. John Carpenter of Elko was named vice president. John E. Humphrey of Reno is secretary-treasurer.

The Nevada Association voted to:

Support at the coming session of the Nevada legislature, an amendment to the Sheep Commission Act to raise the permissible tax levy to 11 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation on sheep for the activities of the State Sheep Commission.

Continue the 20 cents per head tax levy for support of predatory animal control work of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

Approve payment of Nevada's quota of \$136.40 for the National Tax Committee.

Support the National Wool Growers Association's opposition to the importation of red meats.

Oppose S. 4028 or any similar wilderness legislation.

Oppose the use of Federal soil conservation maps of Nevada farms and ranches as a basis for the uniform Statewide assessment of such lands. (The opposition to this proposal was based on the fact that while the plan might be partially applicable to limited areas of Nevada where irrigation water storage projects have been feasible and furnish a fairly certain and adequate annual supply of irrigation water, it would not be at all applicable over the larger arid and semi-arid parts of the State where water supplies fluctuate widely and severe periods of drought occur.)

The Nevada Wool Growers Association decided to hold its next convention at Reno on November 6 and 7, 1959.



Members of the panel which discussed "Marketing, Producer to Consumer" at the recent Washington Wool Growers Association convention at Yakima are from left to right: Jim Fletcher, Selah, a producer; Mark

Arstein, Granger, a feeder; William McGregor, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association; Charles Ilton of Safeway Stores, Seattle, and Nate Hurt of Armour and Co., Portland, Oregon.

Washington Convention Highly Successful

ALL in all, the 65th annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association could be termed the best in years," reports Secretary Phil Kern. "The oldtimers seemed to enjoy the whole convention and had a whale of a time at the banquet. Everyone stayed until the dance band ended its playing. We had a large turnout for the banquet—131 people. In fact, we had more growers attending the sessions and the banquet than we have had for years."

Secretary Kern attributes the success of the convention to the fact that "so many people now have a working part in the association, sharing in the responsibility for making it progress and carrying a full load of work. We all help when we're needed. This has broadened our activities and made our efforts much more effective."

The officers of the Washington Association are: William McGregor of Hooper, president; Parm Dickson of Okanogan, first vice president; Albert Treiber, Jr., of Ephrata, second vice president; and Philip Kern of Ellens-

burg, secretary-treasurer. They were all reelected at the concluding session, November 11.

The Chinook Hotel was the site of the convention which opened officially on Monday, November 10. Problems and activities of the Washington Association were covered by President McGregor and Secretary Phil Kern. Mrs. Ed Suksdorf of Goldendale, president of the Washington Auxiliary, told of lamb and wool promotion and other efforts of the women.

President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association reviewed sheep industry problems and efforts from the national viewpoint. Also through several radio broadcasts and T.V. appearances, he brought the sheep industry's program to a large listening and viewing audience outside the sheepmen's ranks.

State Director of Agriculture Joseph D. Dwyer made a considerable convention contribution with his discussion of the livestock program of the State Department of Agriculture. This program, he said, includes proposals for

five major changes in the State's agricultural laws: a revised commission merchants law, a new weights and measures law, a new public livestock market law, strengthening of meat inspection and revision of the brand law.

Promotion of lamb at State and National levels was covered by Martin Boss, Pacific National Advertising of Seattle, and George K. Hislop, the Washington-Oregon director to the American Sheep Producers Council.

A major portion of the convention was devoted to very successful panel discussions. "Marketing—Producer to Consumer" was discussion topic of a panel moderated by President McGregor. Various phases of the question were presented by Charles Ilton, head lamb buyer for Safeway Stores, Seattle; Nate Hurt, lamb salesman for Armour and Company, Portland; Mark Arstein of Ruehl and Arstein of Granger, and James Fletcher, Sr., Selah producer.

Interests of farm flock operators, who are becoming an increasingly larger proportion of the State Asso-



Three old-timers in the wool game chat at the Washington Wool Growers Association convention. From left to right are: Roy Ward, Portland, Oregon; Joe Hodgens, Adrian, Washington, and Archie Prior, Yakima, Washington.

ciation membership, received attention in several panels.

The operation of lamb and wool pools to insure the small operator of getting top prices for his products was discussed by A. V. Nixon, Prosser; Sebastian Etulain, Moses Lake; Jacob Kooy, Ellensburg; and Robert Lyle, Pullman. Pam Dickson was chairman.

The panel on "Meeting the Cost-Price Squeeze" was of equal interest to both range and farm flock operators. Discussion included the raising and pelletizing of feed by the farmer, to reduce feed costs; working for fastweight gains in lambs and early sale; and the profit ratio between use of land for raising sheep and raising row crops.

Panelists were Francis Verling of Pullman, Mervyn DeRuwe of Starbuck, Ralph Parks of Othello and Virgil Davin of Walla Walla. Rudy Setzler, State extension livestock specialist, was moderator.

A talk on animal diseases and their control, also of interest to both large and small operators, was given by Dr. Frank Bracken, assistant professor of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State College.

The Washington Wool Growers Association, by resolution, took the following actions:

Labor

Commended California Range Association for efforts to import Basque sheepherders; commended Al Egley, Chicago Clothing Co., for his efforts in locating herders for sheepmen of State.

Transportation

Continued protest on reduction of rates on dressed meats from Midwest to West Coast.

Asked Washington Public Service Commission to apply the 30,000-pound minimum

weight rate to 20,000 pounds on sheep and wool in intra-State truck shipments.

Wool

Commended Washington Women's Auxiliary for its promotion activities on lamb and wool, particularly for outstanding work in sewing contest.

Commended American Sheep Producers Council for its good work in promotion of lamb and wool, which has been more effective in 1958 than in previous years.

Commended officers and State and National Wool Growers Associations for efforts in extension of National Wool Act.

Asked that computation of quotas on imported woolen fabrics be frozen at present levels.

Lamb

Recommended that State Association continue its efforts to promote lamb within the State and commended all those connected with the promotion for their efforts.

Urged more diligent enforcement by the State Department of Agriculture of existing regulations on livestock buying and the bonding of buyers to give growers needed protection.

Urged officers, executive committee and all members of association to work diligently for a favorable vote on the referendum on Section 708 to be held in the summer of 1959.

Condemned practice of consignment killing and shipping of lambs to packing house on a net basis.

Expressed appreciation for changes made by Agricultural Marketing Service in lamb grading and the feeling they had helped materially in lamb merchandising, but stated that further modification was necessary to bring lamb grading into line with consumer acceptance; suggested that a portion of the "Good" grade would receive consumer acceptance as "Choice" and should be so graded.

Asked that imports of meat conform to the same inspection and killing standards enforced on domestic producers, processors and packing plants; further asked that any prepackaged meats or processed meat products be inspected to conform to the rigid food and drug regulations of the U. S., with inspection costs to be borne by exporting countries.



Don Clyde, president of the National Wool Growers Association, addresses the 65th annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association as William McGregor, WWGA president from Hooper, looks on with obvious pleasure.

Requested that tariffs be increased and import quotas established based on past imports.

Opposed inspection or grading by USDA of any meat or meat products outside the territorial limits of the U. S.; also opposed any U. S. grading of frozen red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the U. S.

Range and Predatory Animal Control

Commended Congress for past action in increasing appropriations for range improvements, range reseeding, and wildlife work; urged Congress to increase appropriation for range and wildlife work on National Forests.

Urged Congress to substantially increase Forest Service appropriation for research to determine the best and most practical ways of producing maximum of livestock forage, game browse, and timber from National Forests.

Opposed legislation to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

Recommended necessary steps be taken to bring about accreditation of the School of Forestry and Range Management at State College of Washington.

Endorsed establishment of a Department of Natural Resources Advisory Committee proposed by State Land Commissioner and the purpose of this committee in working out improved management of State grazing lands on a permit basis where that is found feasible.

Urged that permittees work with State Department of Natural Resources on a program of matching funds for increased improvement of State permit ranges.

Requested State Director of Agriculture to include in the next biennium budget not less than \$55,000 for cooperative predator control work in the State.

Thanked Director of Agriculture, Joe Dwyer, for recent efforts in obtaining emergency predator control program.

Thanked Senators and Representatives for their support of Federal funds for predator control.

General

Opposed attempts to impose a business and occupation tax on agriculture.

Thanked Chinook Hotel for all their cooperation.



Outgoing Idaho Wool Growers Association President Andrew D. Little of Howe smiles at his congratulations to newly elected IWGA President Wilbur F. Wilson of Hammett.



Dick Biglin, director of information for the ASPC, Denver, Colorado, addresses the 66th annual convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association at Pocatello.

Wilson Named IWGA President

WILBUR F. Wilson of Hammett is the new president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. He was elected at the 66th convention of the organization held in Pocatello, November 11-13. Mr. Wilson succeeds Andrew Little of Howe, who had headed the Idaho group for three years.

Ray W. Lincoln of Twin Falls, an association director, was elevated to the position of vice president. M. C. Claar, Idaho's capable secretary, was continued in that office.

The Idaho convention started officially with a luncheon meeting of its Board of Trustees on November 11 followed by an Executive Committee meeting, with all executive officers and seven past presidents in attendance.

Herder Problem Discussed

The very pressing problem of securing sufficient sheepherders was an important item on the convention program. Robert Lang, executive secretary of the California Range Association, which handles the importation of sheepherders, was on hand to review some of the difficulties of the present program and to answer questions of individual sheepmen. Idaho has filed labor clearances for 100 Basque herders recently to fill vacancies in sheepherder ranks.

Abner D. Sneed, special projects officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, highlighted features of the present program of admitting herdsmen into this country on a temporary basis.

Edward Wozzley, director of the Bureau of Land Management, told Idaho wool growers of that agency's improve-

ment program in reseeding and reclaiming grazing lands. "Our goal," he said, "is to build these ranges to full productivity and thus minimize reductions in grazing use, and rapidly restore grazing privileges."

Some problems and advantages in range reseeding were discussed by D. V. Hagenbarth of Kilgore. Mr. Hagenbarth, a director of the Idaho Association, is a strong advocate of range improvement practices and has followed them in the use of his own grazing lands.

'Well Received' Address

Also very well received was an address on disease problems and research given by Dr. Wayne Binns of the Animal Disease Section of USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Logan, Utah.

Organization activities at the State and national levels were covered by State President Andrew Little and President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Clyde urged the necessity of keeping up with technological advances in the sheep industry.

No Permanent Subsidies

President Little expressed the hope that the wool growers of Idaho and the Nation would not consider Government subsidization as a permanent solution of the wool problem. Referring to the tariff situation, Mr. Little said, "We must continue to fight for our rightful share of the best market in the world, our own domestic market here in the U. S."

Reviewing the meat situation, Mr. Little urged that sheepmen work for import quotas on imported lamb.

Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association attended the Idaho meeting giving assistance wherever he could.

D. B. Biglin, director of Education and Information in the American Sheep Producers Council, cited facts to show "Promotion Produces Results."

Predatory animal problems were reviewed by Nelson Elliott, district supervisor of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Portland.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Idaho Auxiliary was represented on the convention program by its president, Myrrl Heller. Mrs. Rudie Mick, National Auxiliary president, also attended the convention.

Representatives Selected

The Idaho Sheep Council met immediately following the convention to choose delegates and directors to the ASPC. Delegates selected are: E. A. Stolworthy, Ray W. Lincoln, R. J. Rich, Wilbur F. Wilson, Clyde R. Bacon, J. W. Matthews and John Noh. Garnett Kidd was elected chairman. At a meeting of the delegates, Mr. Lincoln of Twin Falls and Mr. Noh of Kimberly were chosen as the directors to represent Idaho on the ASPC.

Special convention events included a Forest Advisory Board breakfast, a wool and lamb breakfast meeting attended by representatives of most of the lamb and wool pools, and a luncheon meeting of the University Sheep Committee. At this session, research studies in connection with the sheep industry were discussed.

The get-acquainted party the evening of November 11, and the banquet on November 12, were enjoyed by everyone. The winners in the home sewing contest were presented at the banquet in a style review.

Resolutions approved by the Idaho Wool Growers Association:

Commended President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association and his executive officers for their efforts in securing renewal of the National Wool Act.

Reaffirmed historic position that there is no substitute for an adequate tariff.

Tariff Continuation

Asked for continuation of the 45 percent ad valorem duties on foreign woolens and worsteds; asked that imports of finished woolen goods be figured in the 14 million-pound limitation of imports; that the higher ad valorem duties be applied on the total imports of woolens and finished fabrics as well as finished woolen clothing after they exceed that amount.

Asked that U. S. delegates to the Geneva Conference on GATT vigorously oppose any reduction in tariff duties on raw wool and wool textiles.

Requested that NWGA officers use every effort to secure legislation outlawing wool futures.

Asked the USDA for broader market information on wool sales, particularly in wool producing States.

Commended all those who have spent time and money promoting wool and wool fabrics; deemed it necessary to continue program to promote and improve products in view of the continuing campaigns for synthetics and other fibers.

Thank Auxiliary

Thanked Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association for successful wool promotion through the Make It Yourself With Wool contest; thanked everyone contributing to the success of the contest by generous prizes for winners.

Thanked USDA for continuing interest in wool research.

Thanked Sunbeam Corporation, and Extension Service of the University of Idaho for conducting shearing schools throughout the State; expressed hope for continuation of such schools.

Expressed alarm over amount of foreign meat coming into the United States; asked that meat imports conform to same inspection and killing standards enforced on do-

mestic producers, processors and packing plants; also that pre-packaged meat or processed meat products be inspected for conformance to rigid food and drug regulations of the U. S., with cost of inspection to be borne by exporting countries.

Opposed the inspection or grading by the USDA of any meat or meat products outside territorial limits of the United States; opposed any U. S. grading of frozen red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the United States.

Asked that foreign meats and meat products be labeled as such and that necessary national legislation to cover be secured.

Requested that tariffs be increased and quotas established on imports of lamb, based on past imports.

Commended ASPC for work on lamb promotion, but suggested a larger amount of promotion be done in heavy consuming areas.

Urged all members of the Idaho Association to support the wool and lamb promotion program in the referendum on continuing use of part of the incentive payments for such work, which is expected to be called by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Proposed that a greater percentage of promotional funds be spent on lamb. Commended the National Livestock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute for their promotion and advertising work.

Commend Claar

Commended Secretary Claar and Association members for efforts in obtaining foreign sheepherders and urged continuation of such efforts; suggested that rules and regulations pertaining to foreign labor be published for reference in Idaho Wool Grower bulletin.

Urged University Sheep Committee to continue cooperation with University of Idaho and the Extension Service, as work done has been of great benefit to sheep industry.

Proposed that NWGA establish a grading committee to investigate feasibility of having a more relaxed grading system whereby more of the top "Good" grade could be designated "Choice."

Opposed passage of bill to establish National Wilderness Preservation System.

Requested that BLM use every available means for research on control of further spread of Medusa-head rye and the eradication of halogeton and goatweed.

Opposed the closing of any established or customary stock driveway by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management or any other agency dealing with public domain; stated that the ever narrowing

margin of profit in the livestock business makes trucking or shipping from one range to another prohibitive.

Expressed opinion that further encroachment by private ownership of Federal lands is not always justifiable due to increased surpluses already under Government support; urged that BLM discontinue allowing further desert land entries or public sale of Federally owned lands without definite assurance that land can be put to a higher stable use.

Urged that Chairman of State Forest Advisory Board appoint a committee to work with forest grazing authorities, thus giving growers a voice in the policy of determining the proper yardstick for measuring grazing capacity of ranges.

Requested discontinuance by forest officials of delegation of authority to inexperienced and untrained rangers to determine grazing policies.

Grazing Recommendation

Recommended that every permittee ride his allotment with the ranger in order to be in a position to defend himself on any grazing problem.

Commended Walter Little for participation in the Landowners-Sportsman Group; Robert Naylor for activities in "Keep Idaho Green"; John Breckenridge and Don Clyde for appearance at hearings by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the proposed establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

Vigorously opposed all increases in marketing expenses, including freight rates, yardage charges, etc.

Recognized that with reduction in meat rates out of Idaho points helps offset situation created by reduction in westbound meat rates, but that the freight rate schedule on livestock to the West Coast remains out of balance; recommended that this balance be sought by reduction in live animal rates.

Support Legislation

Continued support of legislation that would repeal so-called short haul provision, Section 15 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Recommended that Section 30 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to make carriers liable for reasonable attorney fees when it is necessary to institute suit to secure full actual monetary losses and damage to shipments.

Recommended legislation to amend Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act to make the Government pay the same rates for transportation as private shippers.



Two long-time Idaho sheepmen, Howard Andrus, a 35-year veteran from Ucon, left, and Michael Barclay, a man with 58 years' experience in the sheep business from Blackfoot, right, take a few minutes time at the Idaho Wool Growers Convention to visit with former IWGA President John Noh of Kimberly. Mr. Barclay recalls when sheep sold at 90 cents a head and wool at 4½ cents a pound.



Discussing labor matters at the Idaho Wool Growers Convention are from left to right: Bob Lang, secretary of the California Range Association; Leonard Gilman, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the San Pedro, California, office of the Immigration Service; Abner Sneed, special projects officer in charge of sheepherder immigration for the Immigration Service, and Bill Smith of Boise, Idaho.

Expressed appreciation to Idaho Senators and Representatives for action in securing removal of excise tax of 3 percent on transportation of property; asked that they continue to work for removal of the 10 percent on passenger fares.

Commended railroads for additional and improved services, such as truck service from branch line points to mainline points and vice versa, and proposed faster runs on such perishable products as fruit and livestock.

Commended firm of Charles E. Blaine & Son for cooperation in all freight rate matters and stressed the fact that this firm will audit freight bills for association members.

Appreciated recent removal of increases that had been previously granted in wool rates to Boston from all points east of Kuna, but asked that removal be extended to cover all points in Idaho.

Asked that Idaho State legislature increase the levy from 30 to 40 mills to provide adequate funds for the Sheep

Commission to carry on work in sheep disease and predatory animal control.

Stressed importance of reporting losses from predators.

Urge Executive Board of association to work out a tax system whereby all who benefit from predator program share in its cost.

Recommended growers take more advantage of opportunity to combat disease by working more closely with Sheep Commission and University of Idaho Veterinary Department.

Stressed importance of reporting all diseases as required by law; also reminded growers that they must obtain permits before bringing sheep into the State.

Commended University of Idaho for work done in sheepmen's interest; commended U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for fine cooperation in predator program and urged continued effort to more effectively control coyotes; also expressed appreciation to State Fish and Game Department for their help

in predator program and requested increased assistance, if possible.

Thanked State Sheep Commission for their work in animal disease and in administration of the predator animal program.

Expressed appreciation to all those who helped in securing extension of the National Wool Act; commended National Livestock Tax Committee for its work in behalf of the industry.

Endorsed insurance program approved by association officers and urged every member to study the program and if desired, avail himself of the benefit made possible through cooperation.

Expressed appreciation for the attendance and support of so many lamb and wool pool members.

Thanked all those who helped make the convention a success.

Expressed sympathy and regret over the passing of many friends and associates during the past year.

South Dakota Growers Enjoy Successful Convention Despite Winter Weather

HEAVY weather cut down the expected attendance at the 21st annual gathering of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, but did not dampen interest and enthusiasm.

The convention got under way November 14 in the Don Pratt Hotel, Belle Fourche. A two-day program packed with talks of importance made by very able speakers, and a round of social events had been prepared.

Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh represented the National Wool Growers Association. He urged organized effort on the part of sheepmen over the Nation to secure import quotas on foreign meat, defeat the wilderness bill, and halt further reduction in tariffs on raw wool and wool fabrics.

A major need of the industry, C. W. (Bill) McMillan of Swift and Company's

Agricultural Research Department asserted, is more research on production costs. He pointed out that the lamb producer should keep close watch on the demands of retailers in lamb weights. Current demand, he said, is for carcasses from 50 to 55 pounds and down.

Similar advice was given by Jerry Sotola of Armour and Company's Agricultural Research Department. He emphasized the need to create an all-carcass demand. Sheep coats, he reported, were being used in Australia and New Zealand to increase staple length, and reduce wear and dirt.

Congressman E. Y. Berry, a good friend of the sheepmen at Washington, talked about legislation affecting the sheep and wool industry.

An interesting address with the title of "Looking Forward with Sheep" was

made by Dr. H. M. Briggs, president of the South Dakota State College, at Brookings. Activity reports were given by Dr. M. D. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Livestock Sanitary Board, and Mark D. Worcester, district agent of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Association members were told by President R. A. Smiley of increased efforts to tighten sheep brand inspection to combat thefts.

Progress in promoting wool and lamb was reviewed by Kenneth E. Quast, director of Lamb Merchandising for the American Sheep Producers Council, and Robert Baldwin, manager, West Coast Division, The Wool Bureau.

Auxiliary promotion efforts were reported by Mrs. Rudie Mick of St. Onge, South Dakota, National Auxiliary President, and Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh, president of the South Dakota Auxiliary.



Talking together are several of the speakers at the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention. From left to right are: C. W. (Bill) McMillan, Swift & Company, Chicago; Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the NWGA, St. Onge, South Dakota; Kenneth E. Quast, ASPC director of lamb merchandising, Denver; Jerry Sotola, Armour & Company, Chicago, and R. A. Smiley, president, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers, Belle Fourche.



Shown chatting together at the 21st annual Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention at Belle Fourche are from left to right: Harry Blair, Sturgis, South Dakota; Dr. H. M. Briggs of South Dakota State College at Brookings, South Dakota; Mabel Youngberg, Belle Fourche, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Wolff of Rapid City, South Dakota. Those in attendance at the convention braved winter's first icy blast of the year. The convention was a success, despite the cold, wet weather.



Discussing industry problems at the South Dakota Convention are, left to right, Lester Stratton, president of the National Lamb Feeders Association, Wentworth, South Dakota; Matt and Woodrow Hafner, Newell, South Dakota, and John Widdoss, secretary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association.

Results of some Auxiliary promotions, particularly in connection with sewing contests, were shown at the Smorgasbord dinner the evening of the first convention day and at the annual banquet which rounded off the convention with a very good time for all.

The South Dakota Association will again be headed by R. A. Smiley of Belle Fourche. Martin Tennant of Camp Crook was named first vice president, and Ralph Milberg of Newell, second vice president. The secretary-treasurer will be selected by the new Board of Directors on December 4th.

(Resolutions adopted by the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association have not been received.

Wyoming Growers Select APSC Representatives

THE Wyoming Wool Growers Association gave up one of its sessions for the meeting of the Wyoming Sheep Council. They named the following as delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council: Harold Josendal of Casper, Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne, John A. Esponda of Buffalo, Herman Mayland of Emblem, Leonard W. Hay of Rock Springs, Howard Flitner of Greybull, Rodney I. Port of Sundance, Charles G. Vivion of Rawlins, Albert Mau of Cokeville, and J. Norman Stratton.

These delegates elected Messrs. Josendal, Hay and Flitner as directors from Wyoming to the ASPC.

McGregor, Hislop Again Named to ASPC Posts

AT a meeting of the Washington-Oregon Sheep Council in Yakima, Washington, on November 11, William McGregor of Hooper, Washington, and George K. Hislop of Yakima were again chosen as delegates to the American Sheep Producers Council. Mr. Hislop was renamed as the director to the ASPC.



Part of the convention crowd at the 21st annual South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention at Belle Fourche are pictured here: James Oliver, left, and Otto Ericson, Belle Fourche; James Newland, of Colony, Wyoming; Elmer Butler of Faith, South Dakota, and Warren E. Johnson of Spearfish, South Dakota.

Research Service Focuses Attention on Scrapie

THE dread disease scrapie has been the subject of a comprehensive study in recent weeks. Scrapie, as is well known, is a chronic infectious disease caused by a virus in the brain and spinal cord of the affected sheep or goat. Its long incubation period makes eradication difficult, and development of an effective vaccine is not considered practical.

A group appointed by Dr. R. J. Anderson, director of Agricultural Research Service, Animal Disease Eradication Division, is focusing its attention principally on procedures now being followed by Federal and State governments in the cooperative scrapie eradication program.

All available information on scrapie was reviewed in a Washington, D. C., meeting on November 17 and 18. Between those dates and November 25, local meetings were held in Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Springfield, Illinois; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sacramento, California.

At the local meetings, the thinking of sheepmen and others was obtained on the present program of slaughter of inspected and exposed sheep, also the policy in effect this year of destroying source flocks.

The National Wool Growers Association's approval of this program, as expressed by convention resolution, was given by Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh at the Salt Lake meeting on November 24. This meeting was attended by many sheepmen and veterinarians from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Slides covering the history and location of scrapie outbreaks in this country

were presented at this meeting as well as two films showing characteristics of the disease and attempts to determine how it is carried from one animal to another.

In the general discussion which followed, the point was stressed that the import program should be carefully examined so that domestic sheepmen would be given protection on an equal basis with the efforts being made in this country to eliminate the disease.

All members of the study group were present at the Salt Lake meeting as follows:

Paul W. Swisher, Chairman, Commissioner, Colorado Department of Agriculture, Denver, and a sheepman.

Dr. W. L. Bendix, State Veterinarian, Virginia Department of Agriculture, Richmond.

Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Montana Livestock Sanitary Board Laboratory, Bozeman.

Dr. I. A. Merchant, Dean, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State College, Ames.

Dr. L. R. Barnes, Veterinarian-in-Charge, ADE Division Station, Indianapolis.

Dr. Arthur G. Boyd, Assistant Director, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

Dr. J. L. Hourigan, Chief, Special Diseases Eradication Section, ADE Division, Washington, D. C.

At the conclusion of the Sacramento meeting, the study group expected to go over the major points brought out in discussions at local meetings, and then make recommendations to Dr. Anderson on future eradication and control programs and needed research.

NWGA Opens Lamb Grading Forum

Federal lamb grading is a problem to which officers of the National Wool Growers Association have given a great deal of thought. They have considered calling a general conference of producers, processors, and representatives of other industry segments to discuss the matter. They have been rather hesitant about doing this because there has been such a diversity of opinion among our own people.

In order to bring the entire lamb grading problem into focus, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is devoting space in its December and January issues to a forum on lamb grading. It will be appreciated if you will send in comments or suggestions for handling this problem by December 17 for appearance in the January WOOL GROWER.

Better Grading Guides, New Promotion, Needed

ONE wonders just how much confusion there has been between Federal meat inspection and our controversial meat grading service.

Under Federal meat inspection, clean edible meat is marked at the packinghouse level by a circle stamp with the individual packinghouse designated by number and letter placed on the various cuts.

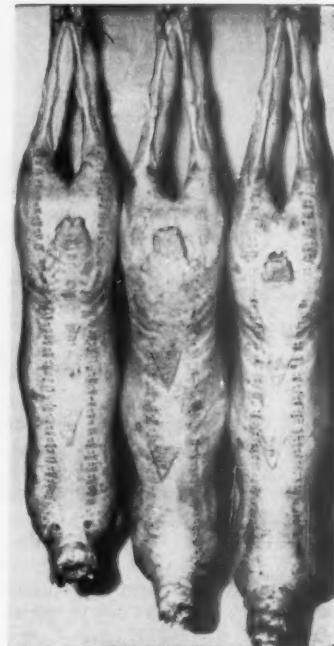
Meat grading is the result of modern merchandising in which the Government has been called upon by retailers as well as packers to try to build a dependable standard. Unfortunately, as of this date, no one has come up with a chemical analysis of the nutritive value of various meats.

Meat grading as we know it today is the visual judgment of a human being entering the packinghouse and inspecting the various carcasses.

Standards have been provided to guide him as to the covering and color of the carcass. But what very few people realize is that the final analysis is the distribution of the fat tissues throughout the red meat, known as marbling.

In today's merchandising we very often discuss the borderline standard, but we must remember this meat grader has to look forward to this carcass coming out of the truck or car at destination. Therefore, in my opinion, the human element causes the grader to be too sure of himself at times.

I do feel that this grader could be



How would you grade them?

guided a lot if it were possible for the producer or feeder to furnish an affidavit on the forage or feed he has used to produce the fat lamb.

I want to be very frank and say that the lambs we have commercially fed here for various customers, have met with satisfactory grading in my opinion. I know this is due to the grader's being assured that these lambs have been properly fed and will not fade in transit.

Volumes have been written, hours of time used in discussion of the Federal grading of meat. In my opinion, the most important thing for the producers and feeders to do today is to convince the retailer of the increase in carcass weight at the packinghouse level. Very often a 110-pound load of lambs dressing 50 percent will average 55 pounds to the carcass for the 200-head unit but will carry a bigger percentage of carcasses weighing in excess of 60 pounds, especially the better finished lambs.

Last spring when we were in trouble, around 25 percent of our kill met chain store specifications of 55 pounds; then of course this percentage was cut by

U. S. Choice Grade. From my personal observation, had this maximum weight been 60 pounds instead of 55 pounds, then 72 percent of the kill would have been available for chain store competition. As a ridiculous example, just suppose chain stores would only bid on black cattle. We are going to have to sell chain stores a bill of goods on a 60-pound carcass instead of 55 pounds.

—Mike Hayes
The Sheep Salesman
Denver, Colorado

Changes Urged in Grade Standards, Supervision

FEDERAL lamb grading is a headache to all packers and, I am sure, under its present actual operation results in a lesser return to the producer.

All of us have spent a lot of time in the past trying to get rid of it. However, it is with us and it is my personal opinion that we need to be constructive in any criticism we make.

There are two or three basic areas that need prompt correction.

Specifications must be revised promptly. In the past, specifications have been based on the British standard of acceptance of lamb meat. The standards in this country differ a great deal from those British standards. Lamb that has the best acceptance in this country does not fall within the present Government specification of Prime. The highest grade specification in the grading standard should represent lamb which will meet the best over-all market acceptance. Other lamb grades should be spread under this top working grade.

The industry badly needs some fool-proof method of determining grade characteristics and how they relate to quality and tenderness. I realize a great deal of work is being done in this area; however, until some fool-proof method is developed, grading standards should be based on the experience of the industry and not on the whim of some individual.

The biggest problem packers face today is in the lack of uniformity in application of grade specifications. We never know from one plant to another just which lambs will grade and which

lambs will not grade; we never know from one day to another how strict will be the individual interpretation of specifications.

Supervision of Government graders must be expanded extensively to reach all areas, so that all graders receive the same amount of supervision. This is essential to prevent discrimination between areas. Unless all packers are on the same basis, the system is unfair and tends to hurt one packer in favor of another.

After all, if specifications are so stated that they are clear to everyone, and if application of those standards is consistent throughout the country, complaints will be held to a minimum.

—R. B. Stiven, Head
Lamb Department
Swift & Company

Study Grade Problems Objectively, Practically

WE are pleased to know that the National Wool Growers Association is actively interested in Federal lamb grading. We will be glad to make our experiences and our facilities available to any committee, or other group, from your organization which is seriously interested in improving trade practices.

We urge that the matter be approached objectively and practically, recognizing that Federal lamb graders are generally competent and conscientious, and that it is very difficult to interpret present USDA lamb grading specifications.

The cost of Federal lamb grading should be a consideration. It costs the packer \$6.00 an hour for the services of a Federal grader, plus the time that a packer's own employees spend in working with the grader. All of this cost is not always recoverable in the selling price of the meat.

We have very satisfactory relationships with many who rely on us to assemble orders for lambs based on Armour and Company's own grades. We would like to enjoy a like relationship with customers preferring U. S. Government graded lambs, but our ability to service satisfactorily those customers is extremely limited because of continuing difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities graded to take care of their normal requirements.

I plan to attend the National Wool Growers' Convention in January, 1959, and should anyone in your organization so desire, we will be happy to explain in greater detail the difficulties we have in Federal lamb grading.

—A. J. Sullivan
Armour and Company

Grading Conference Urged by Packer

I believe the time has come when a conference should be called to review grading standards and specifications now in effect on both lamb and beef. I think the Government must arrive at a more realistic view of grading standards and recognize that consumer preference has changed from the fat to the leaner types of meat and that grading should be modified accordingly.

Under our present grading specifications, growers and feeders are forced to produce animals for the Choice grade which are entirely too fat and are undesirable from the consumer standpoint. Representatives of large retail outlets state that the types of lamb and beef preferred by their customers today are what is known as "liners," a quality which is right on the borderline of the Choice and Good grades. Under present lamb grading specifications, an animal finished to the Choice grade has excessive outside fat. This is considered as just so much waste by the consumer and it also produces a carcass of too heavy a weight.

I believe it would be timely, therefore, for the National Wool Growers Association to ask the Government to call a conference on this pressing problem so that the present situation, detrimental to producers, feeders and packers as well as to consumers, can be discussed with a view to developing standards more nearly in keeping with actual consumer desires.

—E. F. Forbes, President and
General Manager
Western States Meat Packers Assn.,
Inc.

Grading Serves Neither Consumer Nor Producer

OUR position with respect to Government grading of lambs is consistent with that which we have always maintained with respect to Government grading of beef. It is our considered opinion that Government grading serves neither the consumer nor the producer and that the application of the Government brand to meats has the effect of throwing all qualities within a grade at a common level, with no adequate differentials provided for more desirable carcasses. Thus, Government grading has the effect of being a common leveler, not only with regard to all meat within the grade but also with regard to all packers selling that brand.

There is no doubt that when all sellers have the same brand of product, price becomes the big determining factor rather than quality within the grade and therefore such things as location, reputation, advertising, etc., become of little importance. The net effect of this is to provide the buyer of dressed meats at the wholesale level with the opportunity to exert sufficient pressure upon the sellers of graded meat to enable him to buy from the cheapest seller offering that brand, thus reducing the price level of all others offering that brand. While this may be deemed to be desirable by many people, nevertheless it has the effect of lowering the returns which the producer gets for his livestock and it is our opinion that the producer ultimately will pay the full cost of Government grading in a lower return for his product.

This sincerely represents our position on this and is consistent with the stand that we have always taken.

—R. G. Haynie, Vice President
Wilson & Co.

Grading Left too Much to Individual Judgment'

IT is my firm belief that the majority of Idaho wool growers who market lambs ready for slaughter have very little knowledge of lamb grading. In the past few years, over 90 percent of Little and Wilson Sheep Company lambs have been sold for slaughter. When we sell through central markets, we are never officially notified as to how our lambs grade. We are usually notified by the buyer if the lambs do not grade well.

Why a string of Idaho lambs that have been graded up at lambing time and have been on our best ranges from lambing to shipping, would not all make the grade, I have never been able to understand.

I have just had some very unfortunate results with some fed cattle. I am of the firm opinion that grading is left too much up to individual judgment and that personalities and personal temperament have a lot to do with Government grading. I surely sympathize with lamb feeders whose lambs will not grade Choice and then, after he has fed them longer, takes a price reduction because of excessive weight.

I know from reliable sources that lambs graded at local plants were forwarded by truck and upgraded by over 50 percent. That lambs will not grade in a local cooler, but might on the Pacific Coast, shows the inequality of lamb grading.

(Continued on page 34.)



Technological, Political Problems Grow Rapidly

THE problems facing the sheep industry seem to become more numerous and more complex every year. The progress of technology, both in sheep management and such fields as transportation, food preservation and textiles, is opening new opportunities at a tremendous rate but with each advance come problems of change and adjustment which can be very painful.

At the same time, as our whole society becomes more complex and more tightly interrelated, we are finding ourselves more and more frequently in conflict with other groups and interests, some of them completely outside the meat and wool industries. Like the rest of our society, also, we are turning more and more to Government to resolve these problems.

Whether this reliance on Government to regulate our relations with other parts of the economy is healthy or unhealthy is a matter of opinion, but that it is a marked and growing trend is an undeniable fact. Under these circumstances, the need for strong wool growers' associations, both National and State, is obvious. It takes well-coordinated effort on the part of the entire industry to support our interests against the opposition of other highly organized and vocal groups.

I think that, in the future, problems arising from technological change will occupy as much of the attention of our associations as "political" problems do today. In the long run, the future of the sheep industry will depend on the speed with which we adopt improved methods of production and the ways in which we adjust to the problems which accompany them. Certainly, with

our rapidly growing and prosperous population, there is an excellent potential future for the sheep industry. Whether we realize the potential or not will depend on our own efforts.

—William McGregor, President
Washington Wool Growers Assn.

Wool Promotion Program Praised

AS we enter the festive Christmas season and approach the New Year, we pause for a moment of reflection and thanksgiving. Throughout the year we are dissatisfied; it is the spur that makes us function.

Still when we in the U. S. really make the effort, we can find things to be thankful for, too. For example, when the history of our prosperous U. S. wool and wool manufacturing industry is written some years hence, 1958 will be recognized as the crucial year when low prices for wool along with promotion programs of the industry reversed the trend of lesser wool consumption.

If the American consumer is to use American wool, we have to get him into the habit and keep him in the habit. The sure way to lose a market for a commodity is to withhold the product from the market.

Once the American consumer gets into the habit of buying something, the sky is the limit on price. Go out to the retail stores in your community today and see. If we can get our product into that market in an attractive form, it



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Dan Fulton
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



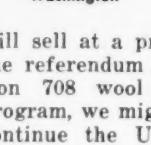
T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



J. Norman Stratton
Wyoming

will sell at a profit. If we don't pass the referendum and continue the Section 708 wool and lamb promotion program, we might as well vote to discontinue the U. S. sheep and wool industry.

As a prominent and well-informed wool man pointed out at a recent ASPC wool committee meeting, we wool people can no longer afford the luxury of not having a wool promotion program.

—Dan Fulton, President
Montana Wool Growers Assn.

Lamb Market Problems: Foreign Import Boosts

AMB imports into the United States are increasing. How much of our domestic lamb market are we entitled to? We are spending a great deal of money through the American Sheep Producers Council to increase the demand for lamb. Certainly we are entitled to increases in demand and in prices which we obtain by our efforts in advertising and promotion.

Let me read you a portion of a New York Dressed Meat Report dated October 28: "Representation of lamb from Canadian origin increased this week and was estimated at around 20 percent of total." According to this wire report 20 percent of the lamb offered on the New York dressed meat market on October 28 of this year came from Canada.

I realize that obtaining reasonable protection for any domestic industry is

indeed difficult at this time. However, if we are not successful in securing some protection for our domestic lamb market, it may well fall into the same position that our wool market is today. I, for one, am not in favor of asking the Government to subsidize meat production in the United States. We must continue to work for quotas on imported lamb.

This is the third year of our advertising and promotion program on wool and lamb directed by the American Sheep Producers Council. The benefits from any advertising program are usually difficult to evaluate. If we compare the price of lamb with the price of other meats during the time this program has been in operation, we are not too encouraged. However, our market for Idaho lamb has not been so erratic since this program was inaugurated. This market this past season has remained fairly steady, although slightly lower than most growers feel it should have been.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that a referendum on Section 708 of the National Wool Act will be called in 1959. It will then be up to

us to say whether or not this advertising and promotion program will be continued. We should be sure to give this matter very serious consideration and not let personalities influence our decision. What is good for the industry is good for us.

—Andrew D. Little, President
Idaho Wool Growers Assn.

ASPC Plan Bringing Land Prices Into Line

THE last few years ranches and range land have materially advanced in price. This is gratifying to those who have actually purchased land for an investment or to the livestock operators who purchased the land when it was in line with livestock values. It is not gratifying to those who wish to enter the livestock business for profit or to the operator who wishes to expand. The acquisition of land is the first step in beginning a livestock operation or expanding one. Leases have advanced in

cost with the advance in land prices and in most instances more than the value of the land indicates.

It is not the profit in livestock that has raised the price of land to its present level. People who are making money in other lines of industry are seeking safe investments. Land seems to be the answer, making competition keen. These lands cannot lie idle so livestock is procured. Usually this type of investment is operated at a loss. It is a good tax deduction for those who need it, but it puts the bona fide livestock producer in competition with a tax-free enterprise.

With the national economy at a high level, we would not want the land values lowered. The only answer is higher prices for our products. I believe that is gradually coming about. With the ASPC program now paying off, we should see in the future further advances in lamb prices, and a much stronger wool market. We should then see land values come nearer into balance with those of products produced thereon.

—L. Elton Gent, President
Colorado Wool Growers Assn.

USDA Names Slaughter Committee Members

MEMBERS of the Advisory Committee to work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in developing new and improved methods of humane slaughter of food animals were announced by Secretary of Agriculture Benson on November 12.

Provision for this humane slaughter Advisory Committee was made in Public Law 85-765, passed by the 85th Congress. Its members must include two representatives each of national organizations of slaughterers, livestock growers, and of humane organizations, and one representative each of the poultry industry, the trade-union movement engaged in packinghouse work, the general public, a national professional veterinary organization, and a person familiar with the requirements of religious faiths with the respect to slaughter.

The representatives of livestock growers are Don C. Collins, past president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Kit Carson, Colorado, and E. Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines.

Other appointees to the committee are: T. A. Broecker, Chairman of the Board of the Klarer Company, Louisville, Kentucky, and Donald S. Macken-

zie, director of the Department of Packinghouse Practice for the American Meat Institute, Chicago, Illinois; trade union movement — Russell E Dresser, director of the International Packinghouse Department of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Chicago; general public — Miss Sally Butler, legislative director, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.; poultry industry — John Hargreaves, Caroline Poultry Farms, Frederickburg, Maryland; humane organizations — Rutherford T. Phillips, executive director of the American Humane Association, Denver, and John C. MacFarlane, field director of New England Livestock Conservation, Inc., Boston; national veterinary medical organization — Dr. James R. Hay, director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, American Veterinary Medical Association.

On November 20, Secretary Benson announced that Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveichik, professor of Talmud at Yeshiva University's Theological Seminary in New York City, had been appointed as the twelfth member of the Humane Slaughter Advisory Committee. He will serve as the member familiar with the

requirements of religious faiths with respect to slaughter. Dr. C. Donald Van Houweling, Assistant Administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, is the other member of the committee. He will serve as chairman.

Dr. Klemens F. Johnson of the Meat Inspection Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service has been assigned to work with the Committee in carrying out provisions of the Humane Slaughter Law.

The duties of the Advisory Committee are to recommend research to develop methods of livestock slaughter that will be practicable and humane, and to obtain the cooperation of the public and all interested groups in the adoption of such improved methods.

Under P. L. 85-765, the Secretary of Agriculture must designate by March 1, 1959, methods of slaughter that will be considered humane. After June 30, 1960, Federal Government agencies will not be permitted to buy livestock products from any packer or processor who does not employ the methods of slaughter prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 1, 1959.

The Advisory Committee held its first meeting in Washington on November 13 and 14.



USDA Terms 1959 Wool Price Outlook 'Uncertain'

November 24, 1958

THE outlook for wool prices over the next few months is uncertain," states the 1959 Outlook issue of USDA's Wool Situation released October 31, 1958. "However, in view of the much lower prices received to date and the current low level of prices relative to a year ago, the average of prices received by domestic producers for the entire season is expected to be considerably lower than the average of 53.7 cents of last season. The average return to the producer will, of course, be the same as last season since the incentive level is unchanged at 62 cents. But the Government payment rate needed to bring the average return up to the incentive level is expected to be considerably higher."

"With larger supplies apparently in prospect, any substantial improvement in wool prices is contingent upon the extent of the expected pickup in world demand. It appears reasonable to expect some improvement in world demand when inventories of wool products in manufacturing and distribution channels abroad approach better working levels and economic activity in the other major consuming countries improves. The timing and extent of the pickup will determine whether or not prices received for wool sold during the season beginning next April 1 average higher than this season."

Domestic producers are assured an average return per pound equal to that for this season and the three preceding seasons since the incentive level is being continued at 62 cents. However, the return per pound to individual producers will vary, depending upon the price received in the open market. In the calculation of the Government payment for individual producers, the percentage needed to bring the average return of all producers up to the incentive level is applied to each producer's cash return from the sale of his wool in the open market."

A slightly more positive prediction on the pickup in the domestic wool market is made by Miss Ruth Jackendoff of the Wool Bureau's Department of Economics and Statistics. In a release of October 30, Miss Jackendoff says in part:

"The price of raw apparel wool today justifies anticipation of a major resurgence of its use in markets subject

to intensive fiber competition. There are indications that this may be taking place in women's fashions, whose designers have historically been in the vanguard of combining good economics with new fashion ideas. For instance, several years ago the switch from worsteds, notably sheen gabardines, to tweeds occurred when crossbred wools were going begging."

"All textiles have gone through the recession wringer during the past 18 months to two years. In the present textile recovery, the low price of raw wool in the United States reflects con-

ditions in world markets rather than potential domestic demand. For, just as the recent decline in U. S. wool consumption led that of other countries, so the U. S. recovery in wool consumption has been gathering momentum while in many other countries consumption is at or near the trough of recession....

"Since the price of apparel wool in the United States is largely determined by world market factors, its current weakness should be viewed as an opportunity to acquire raw material inventories at bargain prices. There is no great likelihood that raw wool prices will rise beyond the ranges of competitive fiber prices, but it should be anticipated that a recovery in world demand will strengthen the U. S. wool price structure."

Foreign markets have largely continued very firm throughout November. USDA's report of the Boston wool market for the week ending November 21

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1958

| | CLEAN BASIS PRICES | GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|--|
| | | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1) | | | | | | | | |
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | \$1.10—1.15 | 56 | \$.49— .51 | 59 | \$.45— .47 | 64 | \$.40— .41 | |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.05—1.10 | 55 | .47— .50 | 60 | .42— .44 | 65 | .37— .39 | |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.... | 1.00—1.05 | 56 | .44— .46 | 61 | .39— .41 | 66 | .34— .36 | |
| One-half Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.04—1.08 | 51 | .50— .52 | 54 | .47— .49 | 57 | .44— .46 | |
| *Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.00—1.05 | 52 | .48— .50 | 55 | .45— .47 | 58 | .42— .44 | |
| Three-eighths Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | .95—1.00 | 48 | .48— .52 | 51 | .47— .49 | 54 | .44— .46 | |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | .85— .90 | 49 | .43— .46 | 52 | .41— .42 | 55 | .38— .41 | |
| One-quarter Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | .90— .94 | 46 | .49— .51 | 48 | .47— .50 | 50 | .45— .48 | |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | .85— .90 | 47 | .45— .48 | 49 | .43— .46 | 51 | .42— .44 | |
| Low-quarter Blood: | | | | | | | | |
| Common & Braid..... | .85— .90 | 41 | .50— .53 | 43 | .49— .51 | 45 | .47— .50 | |
| | .80— .85 | 40 | .48— .51 | 42 | .46— .50 | 44 | .45— .48 | |

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| Fine: | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.05—1.15 | 57 | .45— .49 | 59 | .43— .47 | 61 | .41— .45 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.00—1.10 | 59 | .41— .45 | 61 | .39— .43 | 63 | .37— .41 |

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| Fine: | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.15—1.20 | 54 | .53— .55 | 58 | .48— .50 | 62 | .44— .46 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.10—1.15 | 55 | .50— .52 | 59 | .45— .47 | 63 | .41— .42 |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing... | 1.05—1.10 | 57 | .45— .47 | 61 | .41— .43 | 65 | .37— .39 |
| *8 Months (1" and over)..... | .95—1.00 | 55 | .43— .45 | 58 | .40— .42 | 61 | .37— .38 |
| *Fall (%" and over)..... | .90— .95 | 56 | .40— .42 | 59 | .37— .39 | 62 | .34— .36 |

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

said: "Private cables from Australia at mid-week showed a firm market with Eastern Europe, Japan and England competing. At Napier, New Zealand the Continent and United States were the chief buyers, with Japan and Bradford supporting. Some cables showed the South African markets easier with quotations reduced up to three pence as the Continent and England dominated. The Montevideo market was stronger at increased prices while Buenos Aires continued firm."

Stocks of apparel wools in all hands in the United States on November 1, 1958, were estimated to be adequate to meet needs for approximately six months at the current rate of consumption. According to the Exchange Service Bureau, total stocks on November 1, 1958, amounted to 109.2 million clean pounds. Last year on the same date, according to revised figures, the amount of wool on hand was 121.2 million clean pounds.

Some optimism was created in Boston during the week ending November 22, as a substantial weight of wool was moved at slightly higher prices. While some of the wools were sold in Boston, most of the activity was in western areas. As a result, the feeling that the bottom in the market has been reached, is again current. Comment here, as in other observations, is that much depends on the market abroad. Business is still reported as slow in England and on the Continent. France is said to have large stocks of unsold wool and tops. This is termed the weak spot in the wool picture.

The few reports on sales in western areas received during November are shown by States.

CALIFORNIA:

Some 25,000 fleeces of lamb's wool brought 35 cents straight. The lot included 4,000 pounds of re-shorn or short wool. Some sales of four months' fall wool were also reported at 25 cents per pound.

IDAHO:

Some sales early in the month were reported at 38 to 41½ cents. Several cars of Idaho original bag, medium wool were sold around the middle of the month from 41½ to 43 cents per grease pound, f.o.b. basis. This, it is estimated, would make about 46 cents a grease pound landed in Boston.

MONTANA:

High sale of the month in Montana was reported from Albion where 30,000 pounds netted the grower 46 cents a pound. Early in the month, 21,000 pounds of mostly medium ewe wool brought 34½ to 40 cents a pound and 20,000 pounds, bulk fine, sold at 42 cents.

A total of 1,300,000 pounds of the 12 months' ewe wool sold in a price range of 36.39 to 41½ cents. This total poundage included the Yellowstone Pool of 250,000 pounds at 41½ cents; the Jordan Pool of 550,000 pounds at 36.39 cents; the Circle Pool of 40,000 pounds at 37½ cents and the Glendive Pool of 75,000 pounds at 38.2 cents. These wools graded medium to fine, with the bulk half blood and fine.

OREGON:

Limited transactions from the Portland area are reported. Best Oregon light shrinking wools have sold at 42½ to 45 cents. Valley wools, which are medium, of poor color, but high yielding, have sold at 36 to 39 cents.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

The following sales were reported in the Belle Fourche area: 24,000 pounds at 46 cents; 3,000 pounds at 45½ cents; 9,000 pounds at 45 cents, and 65,000 pounds at 44½ cents. All prices were net to the growers.

TEXAS:

Around 200,000 pounds of fall wool sold early in the month at 35 to 38 cents; some 40,000 pounds at 36½ cents.

A little buying of Texas 12 months' is reported up to \$1.20 a clean pound, with average to good types around \$1.15 clean. The San Angelo Standard of November 14 reports that as of that date, warehouse holdings of 1957 wool included 3,059,767 pounds of 12 months' wool, 486,686 pounds of 8 months' and 734,561 pounds of fall wool. Also still held in warehouses were 5,280,948 pounds of 1958 12 months' wool and 897,633 pounds of the current 8 months' clip.

WYOMING:

Few sales have been reported in Wyoming. One 1957 and one 1958 wool clip in the Rock Springs area were sold at 34½ cents. In southwestern Wyoming, one clip brought 35 cents.

GATT 'Not Considering' Wool Duty Reduction

REDUCTIONS in U. S. duties on raw wool and wool textiles are not being considered in the Geneva conference of the countries participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This assurance was given President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association in a letter from True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, on November 21.

Alarmed over reports emanating from Geneva that consideration was to be given to wool tariffs, President Clyde wrote W. T. M. Beale, chairman of the United States delegation to the conference of GATT nations in Geneva, asking his assistance in seeing that no reductions were made on raw wool and wool textile duties. Copies of this letter were sent to Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson.

Similar letters of concern were also

sent by the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Wool Trade Association, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Under Secretary of Agriculture Morse's letter of November 21 is as follows:

"This is in reply to your letter of November 4 enclosing a copy of your letter to the Chairman of the United States delegation to the 13th session of GATT now under way in Geneva, Switzerland. In this letter to Mr. Beale you express concern about a possible reduction in U. S. duties on raw wool and wool fabrics at the Geneva meeting.

"We wish to assure you that the present Geneva meeting is not considering tariff negotiations aimed at reductions in U. S. duties on raw wool and wool textiles. One of the questions being considered at this meeting is that of

when to hold another round of negotiations on multilateral tariff reductions. However, no specific commodities are being considered for inclusion in these negotiations. The specific commodities to be included in future negotiations will be determined in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Trade Agreements Extension Act. That Act requires a public notice of the commodities proposed to be included in the negotiations, together with appropriate hearings by the Committee on Reciprocity Information and the Tariff Commission. The procedure is the same as that followed in the past with such modifications as may be required by the recent changes made in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958.

"We appreciate receiving a copy of your letter to Mr. Beale, and hope that this information will clarify the question which led you to write him."

Here's Autumn Show, Sale Roundup

GRAND NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

COW PALACE, SAN FRANCISCO
October 31-November 9, 1958

Cheviots—Earl Drury of Fall Creek, Oregon, had champion and reserve champion rams. Don Kessi of Harlan, Oregon, showed the champion and reserve champion ewes.

Columbias—Terry Maddux of Bakersfield, California, had the champion ram and ewe, Clarence W. Bernards, McMinnville, Oregon, had reserve champion ram and ewe.

Corriedales—Melvin Preston of LeGrand, California, had the champion ram and ewe. J. G. Kassner, Oregon City, Oregon, brought the reserve champion ram. H. James Anderson of Cotati, California, showed the reserve champion ewe.

Dorsets—Kenneth McCrae of Monmouth, Oregon, consigned the champion ram. Elmer Humphrey, Monroe, Oregon, had the reserve champion. Jim Belloni of Ferndale, California, had the champion and reserve champion ewes.

Hampshires—Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, showed the champion and reserve champion rams, and the champion and reserve champion ewes.

Rambouilletts—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California, showed the champion and reserve champion rams, as well as the champion and reserve champion ewes.

Shropshires—Wilford & Gath of Cotati showed all the champions.

Southdowns—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, showed the champion ram and the reserve champion ewe. Wilford & Gath showed the reserve champion ram and the champion ewe.

Suffolks—Marian M. Coble, Winters, California, took champion ram honors. Reserve champion ram was shown by Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon. Ervin E. Vassar of Dixon, California, showed the champion ewe, and Clarence W. Bernards of McMinnville, Oregon, had the reserve champion ewe.

The Clift Hotel paid \$10 a pound for the 89-pound grand champion lamb of the show. It was a Southdown shown by Rhodelia Shore, a co-ed from California State Polytechnic College. The reserve grand champion lamb, an 87-pound Southdown, brought \$1 a pound to its exhibitor, Terry Maddux

of Bakersfield, California. The Atlas Painting Company of San Francisco was the purchaser.

Trader Vic's of San Francisco bought the grand champion pen of Southdowns at 50 cents a pound from the State College of Washington. The reserve champion pen of crossbreds sold at 45 cents to the San Francisco Commercial Club. The money was paid to Deborah Hutchings of McArthur, California.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Ogden, Utah, November 14-19, 1958

Champion Columbia ram—Terry Maddux, Bakersfield, California; reserve champion ram—R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado.

Champion Columbia ewe—Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho; reserve champion ewe—Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Champion and Reserve Champion Hampshire rams—Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.

Champion Hampshire ewe—Melvin Preston, LeGrand, California; reserve champion Hampshire ewe—Walter P. Hubbard.

Champion Rambouillet ram—Utah State University, Logan, Utah; reserve champion Rambouillet ram—Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

Champion Rambouillet ewe—College of Southern Utah; reserve champion ewe—Glenn Maddux.

Champion Suffolk ram—Fred and Marian Coble, Winters, California; reserve champion ram—Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.

Champion and Reserve Champion Suffolk ewe—College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah.

Champion fat lamb, a Southdown, was shown by Dearden and Wilson of Henefer, Utah. In pen competition, Terry Maddux of Bakersfield, California, won the grand championship award with his pen of three Southdowns.

COLUMBIA BRED EWE SALE

November 17, 1958, Ogden, Utah

EIGHTEEN head of yearling bred ewes averaged \$133.05 at the 14th annual Columbia Bred Ewe Sale, held in conjunction with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show.

Last year, 11 yearling bred ewes averaged \$140 and in 1956, 14 head of bred yearling ewes posted a \$49.10 average price.

Few buyers were present at the sale and this considerably dropped the demand for Columbias, which has been running very high throughout the year.

A total of 77 Columbia sheep averaged \$85 this year. Last year, 43 Columbias averaged \$134, and in 1956, 75 head averaged \$54.

The top-priced yearling bred ewe was consigned by Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah. The ewe sold for \$275 to



R. J. "Bob" Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, holds the top-selling ewe he purchased at the recent Columbia Bred Ewe Sale at Ogden, Utah. The ewe, consigned by Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, sold for \$275. Mr. Bradford is pictured at the right. In the center is Mrs. Shown.

R. J. "Bob" Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado.

Mr. Bradford also sold the top pen of three bred yearling ewes. His pen brought \$140 per head from the American Land and Livestock Company of Salt Lake City. Some 36 head of penned bred ewes averaged \$75.

Eight head of ewe lambs averaged \$51. Mr. Bradford also sold the high-selling ewe lamb. The lamb sold to R. J. Shown for \$85.

High-selling honors in the ewe lamb pens went to Pete and Garth Thomas of Malad, Idaho. Their pen of three ewe lambs also sold to Mr. Shown. The three lambs averaged \$60. Twelve head of penned ewe lambs brought an average price of \$43.

Three Columbia rams were also sold at the sale. They averaged \$168 each. Bill Mace, Fillmore, Utah, bought the top-selling ram from R. J. Shown for \$210.

Alma Esplin, secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America, managed the sale. Lawson Howland of Cambridge, Idaho, cried the sale.

SUFFOLK BRED EWE SALE

November 17, 1958, Ogden, Utah

PRICES paid for Suffolk offerings at the annual Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale were generally lower than last year. The sale was held in connection with the Golden Spike National Livestock Show.

Some 69 head of Suffolk sheep averaged \$93, as compared to a \$108 average on 62 sheep last year and \$77 average on 71 sheep in 1956.

Twelve single yearling ewes averaged \$99 this year. Some 14 yearling bred ewes averaged \$135 in 1957. The top sale of a single Suffolk ewe was made by Angel Caras and Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah. Their offering brought \$135 from W. Dale Nalder, Layton, Utah.

C. M. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, sold the top pen of three yearling bred ewes at \$145 per head. Mr. Nalder also purchased these ewes. Some 51 penned bred ewes averaged \$93 this year, as compared to an average price of \$104 paid for 35 penned ewes in 1957.

Three ewe lambs sold at an \$80 average. Farrell Wankier, Levan, Utah, sold the top-selling single ewe lamb. It brought \$90 from Billy Field, Layton, Utah.

One pen of three ewe lambs was also sold. It was consigned by Don Taylor, Henefer, Utah, and sold on a bid of \$80 each to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah.

Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, a director of the American Suffolk Sheep Society, managed the sale. The sheep

sold under the chant of Auctioneer Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho.

NATIONAL TARGHEE SHEEP SALE Billings, Montana

DEMAND, which was far greater than supply, boosted prices at the recent National Targhee Sheep Sale to record levels. Some 442 sheep went on the auction block.

Eleven stud rams sold for an average price of \$418.64, and 172 range rams averaged \$111.80. Some 31 stud registered ewes brought an average price of

\$77.25, and 86 flock registered ewes sold for \$60.03 per head.

The Hughes Livestock Company of Stanford, Montana, consigned the high-selling stud ram. The ram brought \$710 from Warren Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota.

High-selling honors in the range ram division of the sale went to Mr. Johnson. A pen of five range rams which he had consigned were purchased by R. O. Burch for \$230 each.

The high-selling stud ewe was also consigned by Mr. Johnson. It was sold on a bid of \$155 to the Mt. Haggan Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana.

USDA Gives Priority to Studies

to Increase Wool, Lamb Consumption

STUDIES to increase consumption of lamb and improve wool's competitive position in the fiber market were given priority at the annual meeting of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee in Washington, D. C., November 5-7.

Committee members said that strengthened research on sheep breeding, relation of production practices to quality of cooked lamb, development of wash-and-wear woolen fabrics and evaluation of promotional programs would help achieve these goals.

Established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee is composed of national authorities and leaders from the sheep and wool industries. Its detailed recommendations for sheep and wool research to be undertaken by USDA will be submitted formally to the Department within the next few weeks. Copies of this report will be available from Barnard Joy, Office of the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Research is needed, according to committee members, to develop superior strains and breeds of sheep with inherent ability to produce lamb and wool under varying climatic and nutritive conditions. Production factors which need continued study for better meat and wool include variations in breeds of sheep, breeding systems, farm flock and range herd management, climatic and geographic locations, types of range, and feeding practices.

As for wool utilization research, the committee noted that wool's inherent superiority should be analyzed to enable

wool to compete with the synthetics by improvement in the physical characteristics and stability of wool fabrics. The aim of wash-and-wear studies would be wool garments that can be laundered at home without shrinking or losing pleats and creases.

Other research that committee members said rated high priority attention includes:

1. Evaluation of consumer attitudes and preferences on wool and other fibers.

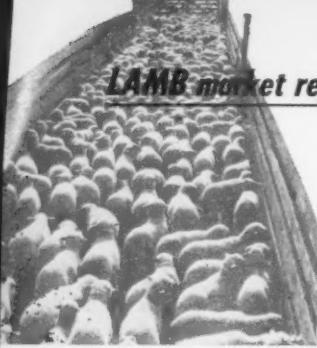
2. Improved processing of chemically modified wools.

3. Control of sheep parasites and diseases.

The Committee also approved several proposals to improve the statistical and marketing reports of wool and lamb.

John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, sheep raiser and committee chairman, presided. Carl J. Nadasdy, general manager of the Wool Growers Association, Minneapolis, was elected vice-chairman.

Other committee members who attended were: Otis Budlong, lamb feeder, Waterloo, Iowa; S. Willard Bridges, The Top Company, Boston, Mass.; Arthur R. Jewell, sheep raiser, Idle-Ease Farms, Centerburg, Ohio; Harold Josendal, sheep raiser, Casper, Wyo.; George W. Litton, Head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, veterinary research laboratory of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.; Robert W. Reid, mohair producer, Hillsboro, N. Mex.; and Dr. Werner von Bergen, associate director of research, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Garfield, N. J.



Weak Dressed Market, Holiday Season Depress Lamb Prices

November 24, 1958

A weak dressed lamb market and the advent of the Thanksgiving holiday were bearish factors on the November slaughter lamb market, sending prices down somewhat at most major terminal outlets.

The price decline, which came despite a relatively large drop in market receipts, occurred during the early and middle parts of the month. As the month closed, slaughter lambs rallied somewhat. However prices were still 50 cents to \$2 lower as the month closed than they were when it opened.

Despite the price decline, slaughter lamb prices were generally holding well in comparison to prices of last year. Current prices were slightly lower to steady with November 1957 prices.

The Department of Agriculture reports that prices of lambs to producers during the period of January to October, 1958, averaged 7 percent more than prices during the same period of last year, and 13 percent above prices during the corresponding period of 1956. USDA forecasters predict that comparisons for the entire year will be similar.

During November prime grade slaughter lambs were almost entirely absent from most terminal markets. A few sales of prime lambs were reported at the Chicago market at \$23 to \$24. The average for prime lambs was about \$23.50.

Choice slaughter lambs brought prices ranging from \$19 to \$23.50. The high for the month was paid at Chicago from November 6 to 10, while the low was paid at Portland on November 19. Most of these offerings moved in a \$20.50 to \$22 price range.

As the month ended, choice and prime grade lambs were bringing \$21 to \$23 at Chicago, while choice grade lambs moved at \$21.50 to \$22 at Denver, \$21 to \$21.50 at Ft. Worth, \$21 at Los Angeles, \$20.50 to \$21 at Ogden, \$20 to \$22 at Omaha and \$19 to \$19.50 at Portland.

At all markets except Ft. Worth, woolly slaughter lambs brought higher prices than shorn lambs. Shorn offerings generally moved at 50 cents to \$1.50 less than woolly lambs. At Ft. Worth prices on woolly and shorn lambs were the same.

November prices on good and choice slaughter lambs were in a range of \$17.50 to \$23.50, with the low being paid at Portland on November 19 on "fleshy" lambs, and the high being paid at Chicago from November 10 to 12. The bulk of good and choice lambs moved in a \$20 to \$21.50 price range.

Toward the end of the month, good and choice offerings were selling at \$20 to \$22 at Chicago, \$20.25 to \$21.25 at Denver, \$20 to \$21.50 at Ft. Worth, \$18 to \$20 at Los Angeles, \$18.50 to \$19.25 at Ogden, \$20.75 to \$21.50 at Omaha, \$18 to \$19.50 at Portland and \$20 to \$21 at San Francisco.

As was the case with choice and prime offerings, woolly lambs were bringing highest prices among good and choice slaughter lambs.

Slaughter ewe prices remained steady to strong during the month at all markets.

At the close of the month, good and choice slaughter ewes were selling at \$6 to \$8 at Chicago, \$7 to \$8 at Denver, \$7 to \$8 at Ogden, \$7 to \$8.50 at Omaha and \$7.50 to \$8.50 at Portland.

Cull and utility ewes moved at \$6 to \$7 at Chicago, \$5 to \$7.25 at Denver, \$7 to \$8 at Ft. Worth, \$7 at Los Angeles, \$6 to \$7 at Ogden, \$5 to \$7 at Omaha and \$3.50 to \$7 at Portland.

For the second consecutive month, feeder lamb prices took a nose dive. Prices at the end of November were

anywhere from steady to \$2.50 lower than when the month began.

During the latter part of the month, good and choice feeders were selling at \$21 to \$23 at Denver, \$19 to \$19.50 at Ogden, \$20.50 to \$23 at Omaha and \$16.50 to \$18.75 at Portland, while good grade feeder lambs were selling at \$18 to \$19 at Ft. Worth.

Medium to good feeders were bringing \$21 to \$22.50 at Denver, \$16 to \$19 at Ft. Worth, \$18 to \$18.50 at Ogden, \$20 to \$22.50 at Omaha and \$16.50 to \$17.50 at Portland.

The dressed lamb market opened the month strong, then continued to slump gradually during the entire month. Major price declines were noted in choice grade carcasses, while good and prime grades suffered less drastic price drops.

As the month got under way, choice and prime grade carcasses were turning at \$48.50 to \$55 and good and choice carcasses were bringing \$48 to \$55. As the end of the month approached, choice and prime dressed lambs were moving at \$46.50 to \$54 and good and choice lamb carcasses were selling at \$46 to \$53.

The decline moved prices on choice and prime carcasses slightly below those of November, 1957, while prices on good and choice dressed lambs were still slightly above November, 1957 levels.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early November: In central California five loads of 105- to 110-pound choice and prime pellet-fed lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold for \$23. In northern California, two loads of good and choice, clover-pastured, fall shorn lambs brought \$21.50.

Mid November: In central California,

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

| | 1958 | 1957 |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Week Ended | Nov. 15 | Nov. 16 |
| Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter to Date..... | 9,946,234 | 10,625,502 |
| Slaughter at Major Centers | 208,311 | 199,851 |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices (wooled): | | |
| Choice and Prime | \$23.02 | \$23.25 |
| Good and Choice | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices: | | |
| Prime, 45-55 pounds | 53.00 | 49.17 |
| Choice, 45-55 pounds | 49.63 | 47.92 |
| Good, All Weights | 50.00 | 45.67 |

Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

| | 1958 | 1957 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 1,642,000 | 1,801,000 |
| Calves | 541,000 | 742,000 |
| Hogs | 5,911,000 | 6,094,000 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,131,000 | 1,210,000 |

six loads of choice and prime lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts were sold at \$22.50, f.o.b., with 5 percent shrink. Over the remainder of the State, scattered loads of good and choice wooled and shorn lambs brought \$20 to mostly \$21, f.o.b., with 4 percent shrink. An additional eight loads of good to mostly choice clover-pastured and fed lambs, with No. 1 pelts or better, sold in northern California at \$20 to mainly \$21.

COLORADO

Mid November: Around three loads of mostly choice, 100-pound, wooled slaughter lambs out of the San Luis Valley sold weighed at Denver at \$23.

IDAHO

Early November: In southern Idaho, some 41 loads of mostly choice, 103- to 113-pound fed, wooled lambs were sold at \$21 to \$21.50. In the same area, a load and a half of high good to choice pastured lambs, weighing about 115 pounds went at \$19.50. Some 1,300 good and choice 114-pound lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts also sold at \$20.

Mid November: 13 loads of mostly choice, wooled lambs, weighing 110 pounds and down, brought \$21; the same type lambs weighing 112 to 115 pounds brought \$20.25 to \$20.50, and the same type lambs weighing 115 to 117 pounds brought \$20. Some 21 loads of choice, 108- to 110-pound lambs were reported sold at \$21.25 to \$21.50. An additional two loads of choice lambs with No. 1 and 2 shorn pelts and weighing 110 to 112 pounds, were sold at \$20.50, and a single load of choice lambs with No. 1 pelts and weighing 122 pounds sold at \$19.

MONTANA

Mid November: In the Harlowton area, 1,193 mostly choice whitefaced ewe lambs, weighing 75 pounds, turned at \$28 per hundredweight.

NEVADA

Mid November: A load of good and choice fed lambs was reported sold at \$20.50.

NEW MEXICO

Early November: At the Roswell sheep auction, 6,003 sheep and lambs were sold. Mixed good and choice wooled slaughter lambs were reported sold at \$20 to \$21, with shorn slaughter lambs with mostly Number 1 pelts reported sold at \$20 to \$20.50. Good and choice feeder lambs, weighing 75 to 90 pounds were bringing \$20 to \$22.50, and ewe lambs brought up to \$25. A few young replacement ewes sold at

\$25 to \$28 per head and solid-mouthed ewes turned at \$14 to \$18 each.

Mid November: Some 6,819 head of sheep and lambs sold at the Roswell auction. Good and choice wooled slaughter lambs brought \$19 to \$20, with fall shorn lambs bringing \$18.50 to \$19.50. Cull to choice slaughter ewes sold in a \$4 to \$9 price range. Good and choice feeders, weighing 70 to 90 pounds, sold at \$19 to \$22.50, with several ewe lambs bringing \$23 to \$24.50. Young replacement ewes sold for \$23 to \$26, and solid-mouthed ewes sold at \$13.50 to \$18.

Late November: Some 4,000 sheep and lambs turned at the Roswell auction sale. Good and choice, 89- to 100-pound wooled slaughter lambs brought \$19 to \$19.50, with shorn offerings bringing \$18 to \$18.50. Cull to choice slaughter ewes sold in a \$4 to \$9 price range, while good and choice, 70- to 85-pound feeders sold at \$18.50 to \$21 and a few feeders under 70 pounds sold at \$21.50 to \$22. Several young, 107- to 110-pound replacement ewes sold from \$22.50 to \$26 per head and solid-mouthed breeding ewes sold for \$13 to \$18 per head.

OREGON

Early November: Some 1,000 Willamette Valley slaughter lambs, grading good and choice and mostly shorn, sold at \$20 to \$20.50, delivered to Portland. Two loads of choice shorn slaughter lambs sold for delivery to Los Angeles at \$22.75 to \$23.25, and three loads of the same type lambs sold at \$22.75 to \$23 for delivery to San Francisco. A load of mostly choice, 105-pound lambs brought \$21.50, delivered to Washington, while some 600 good and choice feeders in central Oregon turned at \$19 to \$19.50, and 50 mixed slaughter and feeder lambs, weighing 80 to 90 pounds, brought \$19, delivered.

Mid November: Some 1200 Willamette Valley slaughter lambs, mostly shorn, brought mostly \$20 to \$20.50, delivered to Portland, and six loads of choice, 108- to 120-pound shorn slaughter lambs turned at \$22, delivered to California. In the southern area of the State, a load of shorn slaughter lambs sold for \$21.50 f.o.b., with a guaranteed 49 percent yield; a load of slaughter lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts turned at \$21, delivered to Washington, and two loads of 100- to 110-pound mixed fats and feeders brought \$20 to \$21.50, f.o.b. In central Oregon, two loads of good and choice slaughter lambs brought \$20.25, with a fine wooled end bringing \$19. All went to California.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mid November: The Bank of Belle Fourche reported the sale of 200 five-year-old ewes in the Harding area at \$16 per head.

TEXAS

Mid November: In West Texas fats and feeders were reported moving at \$20 to \$22 per hundredweight, while lightweight stockers were selling to \$22.50. A few fat lambs with No. 2 and 3 pelts were reported selling in the San Angelo area at \$20 to \$20.50, while summer shorn lambs on the plains were reported bringing \$21.50.

UTAH

Mid November: Three loads of mostly choice, 98-pound wooled slaughter lambs were reported sold at \$21 to \$21.75.

Late November: At least three loads of mostly choice, 105-pound wooled slaughter lambs turned at \$20.50, f.o.b.

WASHINGTON

Early November: Two loads of mostly choice, 101- to 106-pound shorn slaughter lambs, with No. 3 pelts, were reported sold at \$21.25, and another load of 100-pound lambs, with No. 2 pelts, was sold at \$20.50, f.o.b., with 4 percent shrink. Two loads of high good to mostly choice, 105- to 108-pound wooled lambs off beet tops brought \$20.25 to \$20.50, after a short haul, and 150 good and choice wooled slaughter lambs, weighing under 115 pounds, sold at \$17 to \$18, on a delivered basis.

Mid November: Two loads of mostly choice, 100- to 105-pound fed slaughter lambs, with No. 2 pelts, brought \$20.50, f.o.b., with a 4 percent shrink. Some 900 head of mixed choice 90- to 100-pound wooled slaughter lambs and 90- to 100-pound slaughter lambs with No. 1 and 2 shorn pelts sold for \$19 to \$20.25, on a delivered basis, and some 175 head of slaughter ewes were also reported sold, with cull and utility grades turning at \$3.50 and good and choice grades bringing \$7, on a delivered basis.

WYOMING

Early November: Five loads of mostly choice, 101- to 105-pound shorn fed lambs turned at \$21.75 to \$22, and a load of choice wooled lambs, weighing 98 pounds, sold to an East Coast packer at \$23. These lambs sold with freight benefits.

from the Wool Bureau:

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
34 7B



nothing measures up to Wool

"MISS Wool of 1959," Beverly Bentley, Albuquerque, New Mexico, officially began her duties as "royal representative" of wool with a three-week tour which took her to New York City; Boston; Juneau, Alaska, and Phoenix, Arizona.

The combination glamor whirl and business trip began at New York City on November 3, and ended at Phoenix on November 21.

Whether business or pleasure, there was a continual whirlwind of activity to keep the glamorous Wool Queen busy.

The Royal Ambassador began her reign in truly regal style, establishing her New York "residence" at the famed and fancy Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Among the activities on Miss Wool's New York "social calendar" were sightseeing at the United Nations, Empire State Building and other famous city landmarks; visiting Yankee Stadium to see the New York Giants vs. Baltimore Colts professional football game; enjoying several Broadway hits, including "The Music Man" and "The Visit," and also the show at the Radio City Music Hall; visiting with New York City Mayor, Robert Wagner and New York Governor, W. Averill Harriman, and dining and dancing at many of New York City's leading restaurants, clubs and night spots.

Miss Bentley's business activities included orientation by the Wool Bureau; appointments to be photographed

for VOGUE, the New York Press, the Wool Bureau, various magazines, high fashion pictures and public relations and advertising photographs; television and radio appearances; appointments to meet leading designers who contributed to Miss Wool's fabulous all-wool wardrobe; appearances at fashion salons and department stores, and, of course, continually representing the wool industry in all activities.

Included in the New York trip was a jaunt into New England. Stops were made in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

In New Hampshire Miss Wool was photographed for the Buick division of General Motors. (See picture below.) Photographs were taken in connection with the promotion of wool upholstery being featured in two lines of the 1959 Buick.

In Massachusetts Miss Bentley was a guest on the Duncan MacDonald radio show on WNAC of the Yankee Network. Miss MacDonald was one of the judges at the Miss Wool Contest where Miss Bentley was chosen to represent the wool industry last August.

Following the exciting two-week New York City stay, Miss Wool was put on a plane bound for Juneau, Alaska, where she arrived November 16.

The three-day Alaska visit was also packed with activity, including presentation of wool flag to the Governor—of which a six-minute movie was made for

EXTENSION OF WOOL RATE REDUCTION ASKED

The National Wool Growers Association, through its traffic managers Charles E. Blaine & Son, last June applied for reduced rates on carload lots of wool and mohair moving from trans-continental origins to Boston and other eastern destinations.

On November 10, 1958, such reductions became effective from points as far west as Utah and southern Idaho. Request has now been made to have the reduction apply from all points in Western States.

distribution throughout the country; appearances in leading Juneau department stores and a general sight-seeing tour.

On November 18, the Miss Wool party left Juneau, bound for warmer areas—Phoenix, Arizona, where accommodations were booked at the Camel Back Inn.

At Phoenix, another movie of Miss Wool was made, this time in her summer wardrobe. The two films will be used to show the versatility of wool, as shown by Miss Wool's year-around wool wardrobe.

Following the movie-making stop in Phoenix, Miss Wool returned to her home; the first official duties of her year-long reign successfully completed.

The new Continental town car which the Lincoln division of Ford Motor Company will begin delivering in early 1959 will be entirely upholstered in gray wool broadcloth, according to Edward Loerke, Detroit Wool Bureau representative.

The first limousine model to be introduced by Lincoln in more than 20 years, the town car brings to five the number of 1959 cars featuring wool upholstery as standard equipment.

Chrysler previously announced that rich wool broadcloth in deep tones of green, blue, brown, ruby and gray would be used in its Imperial LeBaron and Crown Imperial models, and wool broadcloth upholstery in a variety of light and medium colors, designed to blend with exterior finishes, would be used in its New Yorker models.

General Motors also has announced that its Cadillac Eldorado Brougham is upholstered in solid and patterned all-wool broadcloth in light blue, light gray and beige. These same colors are used in the interiors of the Buick Electra and Electra 225 series. In buying the Buick customers have a choice of either wool upholstery or a substitute fabric at no extra cost.



Miss Wool poses for publicity pictures with this 1959 Buick Electra in New York's Central Park during her recent tour. Appropriately, the Electra is upholstered in wool broadcloth.

BANK ON WOOL

Wool never betrays your trust. The "blue chip" of all fibers, it pays dividends in prestige and profit.

"All wool and a yard wide" is a phrase from early American history that has come to symbolize integrity, honesty and full measure-for-measure value.

WOOL boosts your reputation for integrity and quality, and boosts your volume. Create your knitwear of nature's own *miracle* product — pure, sure WOOL.

ENERGETIC WOOL yarn specialists have banked on wool yarn successfully for the knitwear trade for almost half a century. Our distinguished record of performance is based on a skillful, sound knowledge of WOOL yarn, custom-tailored to your needs.

Enjoy that satisfying and rewarding experience of dealing with an efficient WOOL yarn specialist. Phone ENERGETIC today.

ENERGETIC WORSTED CORPORATION

SUPPLIERS OF ALL GRADES OF WOOL

Bridgport Montgomery County
Pennsylvania
Telephone — Broadway 5-4970

ENERGETIC WORSTED CO.

WASHING
MAKING
MANUFACTURING
PACK

TOP-DYED
SINGLE

SHOWN here is a reproduction of an advertisement inserted in National Knitted Outerwear Times, trade publication for Woolknit Associates, Inc., who prepared the ad.

It launched the first campaign that does a strong-sell on the wool fiber for the woolknit trade. The president of the firm, John Hosey, had not advertised for 40 years. He reports that he has enjoyed a desirable increase in business on wool as the result of this series that started last July. He has received over 150 letters from spinners and knitters endorsing his campaign.

Woolknit Associates is pushing hard with publicity of various kinds to have the increased demand for children's sweaters in knitted wool met by domestic producers rather than through imports from abroad. A newsletter recently sent out to all knitters of children's sweaters should rearrange the thinking of some. **Points made are:**

Are you neglecting an important source of profit and prestige by not having children's wool sweaters in your line?

The tremendous shift in the demand for wool in knitwear for **grown-ups** is following the usual fashion pattern and influencing the **children's wear market**. One indication of this significant trend

is the color spread in the Chicago Tribune, illustrating how Woolknit Associates, at its own expense, promotes knitted wools for children. This fashion editorial and others like it emphasize the desirability of wool, and provide complete information to millions of readers. Buyers have reported a sell-out of stock on styles promoted in this way, with gratifying reorders.

Woolknit Associates have launched a new and active promotional and publicity campaign to stress the integration of children's sweaters into the growing fashion trend toward wool. The goal is to have our domestic market capitalize on the growing demand for children's wool sweaters.

Do you know that all wools are now being **permanently mothproofed** while being dyed? Do you know that washability of wools has been perfected with cold water soaps? These scientific compounds remove the only obstacle that existed on the sale of wool sweaters for children.

Woolknit Associates has an Advisory Board of spinners who are only too happy to consult with you on special wool yarns, fibers, textures. Another invaluable service is the seasonal color forecast.

Styles from abroad can be inspected

Soil Bank Requests Swamp USDA Offices

FIGURES released November 7 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that farmers have filed 232,000 applications for contracts in the 1959 Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank. The applications call for putting more than 20 million acres in the 1959 Reserve. The national goal for the 1959 sign-up was 12.5 million acres.

However, it will not be possible to offer contracts to all applicants, the USDA states, because funds are not available for the increase. First-year practice and annual payments, if contracts were offered to all the applicants, would require more than the 285 million dollars available for payments next year on new contracts. The rest of the 375 million dollars authorized by Congress will be needed, the Department says, to make annual payments under contracts signed in previous years.

The priority system previously announced will be followed in determining which applicants will be offered contracts. Under this system, farmers who in 1958 had all their cropland in the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve together and are now applying to put all the land in the Conservation Reserve, will be offered contracts first. The next priority is to farmers who offer land at less than the maximum rate established for their farms. The remaining applications (all at the established maximum rates) are then considered in order of the rate per acre, beginning with the lowest.

The Conservation Reserve program of the Soil Bank is a voluntary program, under which farmers sign contracts to withdraw cropland from production for a period of years and devote that land to grass, trees, or to water or wildlife conservation practices. Under these contracts, the Federal Government agrees to provide assistance in establishment of the conservation practice on the designated lands and to make annual rental payments for the contract period. About 126,000 farmers placed a total of 10 million acres of cropland in the program in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

by you in our offices. The alert knitter who is anxious to build a reputation for quality merchandise and progressive leadership is one who follows the trend and builds up his line on quality wools. We will be glad to arrange a consultation for you with our Wool Fiber Advisory Board, and our Styling Division.

Lamb Grading Forum . . .

(Continued from page 23.)

The 48-hour suggested time for cooling-out a carcass seems very unfair. If a lamb is a Choice lamb in 48 hours after slaughter, why isn't he a Choice lamb when he is first slaughtered? The suggested time of cooling-out is an additional cost and inconvenience to smaller packing houses that do not have ample coolers.

What advantage internal fat and feathering have to the consumer, I do not know. The consumer prefers a lamb with less inside fat providing it has a well-marbled outside cover.

It is my firm belief that a buyer bidding on our lambs bids at his lowest estimate of grade, reflecting less revenue to the producer. I firmly believe that the meat industry is practically at the mercy of a Government grader.

I do not feel qualified to suggest changes in grading standards, but feel very strongly that present regulations are detrimental to the producer. This to me is very important in our industry. It behoves each and every one of us to give this matter serious thought. It should be made one of the important issues of our National Convention.

—David Little, Vice President
National Wool Growers Assn.
Emmett, Idaho

Make Grading 'Flexible' or Disband Service

FROM my information, grading has been a serious problem up and down the Pacific Coast. Some packers have had more difficulty than others in our immediate area. Part of the problem, I believe, stems from the fact that we have had an extremely dry year up here and as a result the lambs have not been as good as other years, and perhaps show a few more age characteristics.

I also believe that the grading service should be flexible enough to recognize the problem and take it into consideration. Certainly the housewife prefers a lamb that is not too fat as does the butcher who finds that a lamb in the high Good to middle Choice range cuts to better advantage.

Until the time a couple of years ago when I sat as an observer in a meeting in Washington, D. C. on grading, I was in favor of keeping the grading service in existence. Now I am almost of the opinion that it will have to be dis-

banded before it can ever be corrected. Some grading will always have to be here, but a thorough shake-up of the department is necessary for the good of the housewife and the industry.

—George K. Hislop
Hislop and Son
Spokane, Washington

Present Grading Laws

Cut or Wipe Out Profit

MOST members of the National Lamb Feeders Association have, for several years, felt that the present Federal grading system has hampered packers and jobbers in selling our fed lambs.

We have felt when our lambs are Government graded, price is the one thing packers and jobbers have to sell, and that many buyers, especially large purchasers, use this tool to obtain their entire supply at the lowest quotation for the Choice grade.

In addition, many good fed lambs fail to make the Choice grade, even though they are a desirable eating product. They then have to sell at a discount because retailers feel they are not a product which can be handled and advertised as Government-graded meats.

Most of our people feel we gain little and lose materially under the present system of Voluntary Government Grading.

—Carl Montegna, Secretary
National Lamb Feeders Assn.

Discontinue Federal Meat Grading Services

IN view of the fact that there is widespread dissatisfaction with Federal grading of lamb as now practiced, and that many packers and marketing associations prefer to grade, and are successfully grading their own meats and selling them under their grades, it seems to me the National Wool Growers Association should advocate the discontinuance of Federal lamb grading.

Such action would at least give us a chance to see how much difference it would make. If Federal grading were later determined to be necessary, it could be resumed.

—Marshall Hughes, Vice President
Colorado Wool Growers Assn.
Redvale, Colorado

Grading a 'Detriment' to Lamb Marketing

FEDERAL grading of dressed lamb, as presently conducted under existing grading specifications and interpretations, is a major and positive detriment to the orderly marketing of fat lambs. This condition is costing lamb producers and feeders thousands of dollars each marketing season. It is causing short numbers of lambs at some periods which are then held over, making later market gluts. Much of the existing trouble from wasty and heavy fed lambs is caused by this grading situation.

The need to change these grading specifications is so great that it has become the number one problem facing the lamb producing and feeding industry.

Without detailing the technical language involved, I personally recommend that Federal Grading Standards and the interpretations thereof be amended so that the top one-third of dressed lamb now being graded U. S. Good, be placed, in the future, in the grade of U. S. Choice. This will not hurt the quality of lamb presented to the retail customer. As a matter of fact, it will probably make possible a leaner and more acceptable quality.

Some of my reasons for this are as follows:

1. Practically all leading retail outlets merchandise only U. S. Choice lamb. Space on their self-service counters is denied any lamb which has not been rolled with the U. S. Choice brand. Although the top one-third of the lamb presently graded U. S. Good is probably equally acceptable to the public, it cannot find a satisfactory retail outlet without being heavily discounted. Under our present trade practices the term U. S. Choice has actually become a trademark instead of a grade of meat.

2. Because only U. S. Choice lamb sells readily at top wholesale prices, packer buyers must use extreme caution in purchasing live lambs. Since present specifications are so technical, many lambs thought to be Choice while alive, are actually put into the Good class when dressed and graded because of some little detail and have to be later discounted. All of this makes the buyer so critical that he passes many fine lambs when sorting. To meet the buyer's critical eye the feeder puts on more excess fat, all of which is expensive and has to be cut off and thrown away. Most of the time these lambs wind up just too fat and too heavy.

3. The producer of lambs expects a certain percentage of his lambs to sort fat when sold from their mothers. Oft-

times, because of this detailed grading, many fat lambs are not accepted as fat and have to be discounted as heavy feeders. This takes the lamb off the market at a time it should be slaughtered at a light weight and brings it back on the market at a later season, much too heavy and fat, and in competition with lambs from a later season.

4. Some would discard Federal grading of lamb in its entirety. I personally think it should be retained. It is today an essential part of the trading in dressed meat. It makes possible a cheap way for a large retailer to purchase a large volume of dressed lamb. It gives a small independent meat packer a trademark at the wholesale level which has absolutely equal sales value to the trademark of a national meat distributor.

I don't think we have too much of a quarrel with the men who are hired to grade the meat. A fair appraisal indicates that they are doing an honest and credible job. The problem exists only with the grading specifications, because we have sold the buying public into thinking only U. S. Choice and no other kind of meat is fit to eat!

The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to amend these grading standards and correct this serious situation. These standards were changed on February 11, 1956, with the purpose in mind of accomplishing exactly what I propose in this letter. Apparently something happened that this purpose was not accomplished.

Perhaps the specifications were not correctly worded or perhaps interpretations were made to defeat the objective. It seems to be generally accepted in the industry that the changes on February 11, 1956 did not broaden the U. S. Choice grade sufficiently to accomplish the needed reform. Actually it looks as if the problem is more difficult now than before the amendments were made.

I have been informally told by officials of the Department of Agriculture that they would consider proposals for further changes in these specifications.



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

RETAILERS in ASPC promotion cities are finding the variety of lesser known lamb cuts a welcome addition to their meat cases, according to Al Hardt, the council's roving lamb cutting and merchandising expert.

Many retailers are amazed at the versatility of lamb, Mr. Hardt said.

Cuts which retailers thought had little value are now proving fine additions to meat displays.

To support his statement, Mr. Hardt cited one Chicago store which not only sold pinwheels, made from lamb breast, but actually used them as a feature in their newspaper advertising.

Mr. Hardt had introduced pinwheels at the store while conducting a lamb merchandising program.

SOME 13,521,600 adults were exposed to lamb promotion in newspapers alone during the recent National Eat Lamb Week.

Theodore R. Sills and Company, product publicist for the ASPC, reported outstanding cooperation was received from many newspapers throughout the country in connection with this promotional effort.

Stories, recipes and pictures of lamb were featured in the New York JOURNAL AMERICAN, New York WORLD TELEGRAM and SUN, Chicago DAILY NEWS, Chicago AMERICAN, Los An-

This artificial barrier to the orderly marketing and management of lambs must be removed.

—Stewart Kern, President
Imperial Lamb Feeders Assn.
Brawley, Calif.

geles TIMES, Los Angeles MIRROR NEWS, Portland OREGON JOURNAL, Portland OREGONIAN, Washington, D. C. STAR, Washington, D. C. TIMES HERALD, San Francisco CALL BULLETIN, San Francisco NEWS, Houston CHRONICLE, Houston PRESS, Baltimore NEWSPOST, Philadelphia BULLETIN, Philadelphia INQUIRER, Minneapolis STAR, Boston AMERICAN, Dallas NEWS, Albany TIMES UNION, Williamsport GRIT, St. Louis GLOBE DEMOCRAT, Flint (Michigan) JOURNAL, Corpus Christi CALLER, Binghamton (New York) PRESS and Columbus DISPATCH.

AN October issue of "This Week On Your Denver Market," published by the Denver Union Stockyard Company, carried the following interesting item:

"A local dressed market that reported burdensome supplies last week improved noticeably toward midweek. Failure of heavy receipts to materialize at the terminals—as some trade sources had earlier predicted—buoyed up buying interest with most area packers indicating more reliable outlet on all classes.

"This improved trade was particularly evident in the lamb market where national ASPC promotion stimulated consumer interest. Timed to coincide with the biggest range receipts of the season, the promotion resulted in a substantial increase in lamb tonnage without any corresponding bearish influence on beef. Apparently, the national appetite for red meat is a long way from being satisfied."

WHOLESALEERS and purveyors in Chicago and Milwaukee say that chefs and stewards seem much more aware of lamb since the ASPC advertising program broke into the hotel, restaurant and institutional field.

They give the ASPC program full credit for moving more lamb. One purveyor reported his lamb volume had hit an all-time peak in the past 60 days.

Alocal Washington, D. C. packer recently reported better lamb volume than ever before.

He was only one of countless retailers, packers and jobbers who were enthused with how well National Eat Lamb Week had gone over.

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT | \$ 5.00 |
| Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY | 6.50 |
| Collin's PROFITABLE SHEEP | 7.50 |
| Diggins and Bundy's SHEEP PRODUCTION | 6.50 |
| Enslinger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY | 5.00 |
| Gilligan's SHEEP | 4.00 |
| Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER | .50 |
| Kannlade's SHEEP SCIENCE | 6.75 |
| Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING | 9.50 |
| Newson's SHEEP DISEASES | 9.00 |
| Rice, Andrew & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK | 7.65 |
| Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 8.50 |
| Saunders' WESTERN STOCK RANCHING | 5.00 |
| Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA | 7.50 |
| Stoddart & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
| Thompson's SOILS & SOIL FERTILITY | 6.50 |
| Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE | 3.50 |
| Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS | 5.00 |

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Consumers Informed of Import Dangers

ACCORDING to a recent survey by Woolens and Worsteds of America of articles in newspapers throughout the country, the American consumer is being made aware of the increasing threat to the national economy resulting from imports of wool textile products.

During the past three months, the survey reveals, more than 2,000 such articles have been published by the Nation's press, calling public attention to the damage done to domestic sheep producers, wool processors, and textile mills.

With the Nation's sheep flocks reduced from 52 million to 27 million and more than 200 woolen and worsted mills forced out of business during the past ten years, largely because of competition from abroad, Woolens and Worsteds of America is now engaged in a nation-wide public relations program to acquaint the public with the positive qualities and merits of American-made woolen and worsted products.

Officials of the newly founded trade organization, representing all segments of the wool textile industry from sheep grower to manufacturer, feel that a parallel objective of their campaign is the need to overcome the public delusion that the words "imported woolens" necessarily mean better style or quality, rather than simply "foreign-made."

Among the newspaper articles cited in the Woolens and Worsteds of America survey is a column headlined, "We're Importing Trouble" by Phyllis Battelle, syndicated by King Features to an estimated audience of 40 million readers.

In caustic language, Miss Battelle attacks "the pretension that accompanies the buying of products which are labeled 'imported'" as the "height of snobbism," describing it as "unpatriotic as it is affected."

Although Miss Battelle's article indicts the concept of imports in relation to all products, she singled out the American wool industry for particular attention.

Noting low wages abroad in contrast to American labor, she wrote: "The American wool industry has suffered enormously. Its profits, which stood at nearly \$83,000,000 in 1948, have turned into losses of more than \$39,000,000 in 1954...."

"The American sheep is as warm, refined and beauteous as the foreign variety. They ba-a-a-a in the same language. Their fleece is labeled with the

same integrity and looks just as impressive on Lana Turner," the column continues.

Another major newspaper article of special interest to the wool industry featured an interview with G. Norman Winder, president of Woolens and Worsteds of America as well as the American Sheep Producers Council, which appeared in the nationally distributed JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



Pictured above are seven colorful display streamers developed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board for use in this year's all-industry meat promotion: "Give and Serve Meat for Christmas—Always in Good Taste." The large streamer is 37 by 11½ inches, in green, white and red. The small streamers are 20 by 4 inches and feature full-color reproduction of meats on festive red and green backgrounds. Streamers may be obtained from the NLSMB, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Illinois. Orders of less than 100 sets cost 35 cents per set. For larger orders, the price is \$32.50 per 100 sets. Sets cannot be broken.

In Memoriam

Mrs. James Laidlaw

Mrs. James Laidlaw, mother of Mrs. David Little of Emmett, Idaho, and Fred Laidlaw of Muldoon, died over the weekend of November 23, 1958. Mrs. Laidlaw was the widow of James Laidlaw, prominent Suffolk breeder and founder of the Panama sheep breed. She made many friends in the sheep industry through her regular attendance at the conventions of the National Wool Growers Association.

Washable Wool Suits Nearing Development

A man's washable all-wool suit is a thing of the not-too-distant future. And when it does become an actuality, it will no doubt be a better garment than any of today's so-called "wash 'n wear" suits.

Making this statement at the First Annual Laundry-Textile Conference in New York recently, was Dr. Gerald Laxer, director of the Department of Science and Technology at the Wool Bureau. He pointed out that a number of currently available untreated woven wool fabrics can be washed and tumble dried in the automatic home laundry machine as many as 10 times using the "Delicate Fabric Cycle" and show less than a 3 percent felting shrinkage. As a matter of fact, Dr. Laxer said, tumble drying will remove accidental wrinkles in the fabric.

Wool Bureau Experiments

The Wool Bureau is currently supervising experiments at the Harris Research Laboratories in Washington, D. C. where scientists are discovering the principles of construction which make for highly shrink-resistant wool fabrics. These principles are being applied to create new wool fabrics specially for the washable wool garment of the future, Dr. Laxer declared.

Studies of the tightness of yarn twist and number of yarns per inch in the warp and filling of shrink resistant fabrics indicate that increased twist and increased number of yarns per inch in the warp and filling of wool fabrics will result in less felting shrinkage, without use of chemical treatment, Dr. Laxer declared.

Additional Knowledge

Dr. Laxer said that studies at Harris Research Laboratories are being amplified so that more detailed knowledge can be obtained on the effects that wool fiber diameter, length and crimp have on felting shrinkage.

He described the coming "easy-care" wool suit as being completely moth-proof, stainproof and washable when necessary without loss of the soft hand and fine appearance for which wool is noted. It will also have creases or pleats which will last the life of the garment.

Producing washable wool garments will require a whole new technology of tailoring, according to Dr. Laxer who said that these are some of the details now being worked on.



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent, R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon



Your Auxiliary President Reports

St. Onge,
South Dakota
November 16

DEAR friends,

Winter is making its first appearance in the Midwest, and a storm is raging here today, November 16. We need the moisture badly but could dispense with the accompanying winds.

I have covered a lot of territory since my last message. The same wonderful people are found no matter where I travel. These folks are all working hard for the promotion of the sheep industry.

On October 20, I flew to New York for a five-day planning meeting with Mr. Max Schmitt and Miss Mary North of the Wool Bureau.

The first thing Mary told me was of her plans for marriage. Needless to say, I am very happy for her, because I know what a wonderful helpmate she will be. At the same token, we will miss her terribly from the Wool Bureau. In behalf of the Women's Auxiliary, I wish Mary all the joy in the world in her new home in Australia.

I found the offices of the Make It Yourself With Wool swamped with both entry coupons and information blanks. The girls were working hard and long to file these blanks. If you could see the process, you would never become impatient when the brochures and gifts are not received promptly from the Wool Bureau. With added help, the girls were able to see the light of day through the entries by the time I left.

I had an opportunity to read the report on clippings received from the dif-



Here's a new type of lamb promotion. The agricultural and home economics students of the College of Southern Utah are being entertained at a lamb buffet at the College Ranch House just outside of Cedar City early in October.

Featured in the buffet were such delicious items as Hotel Utah's Chef Gerard's potted lamb, upside-down lamb pineapple loaf, a special stew, lamb patties, and rolled roast. The buffet tables also carried other foods that make up a well-rounded meal.

Over 60 students and eight faculty members attended the affair. The major objective of creating an appetite for lamb in young people was attained, because all of the guests were very pleased to receive the recipe folders—most of them "batch."

Credit for the affair is due Mrs. Roy Lundgren, president of the Cedar City Auxiliary, Mrs. Parson U. Webster, committee chairman, and all of the Auxiliary members who worked to put the affair over.

ferent States on releases sent out on the contest. Ed Auletta of the Publicity Department is hoping for a publicity chairman in every State. It would simplify getting out publicity.

The Education Department is coming out with added material on sewing with wool. In the mailing room, my good friend Henry Miller seals each package and letter with the greatest of care. He is a favorite wherever he goes.

I am fully convinced the Wool Bureau is doing one of the best jobs ever in advertising, promotion and education on the use of wool.

Tuesday, I will go to Portland, Oregon, to assist Mrs. Frances Ralston, head of Los Angeles branch of Wool Bureau, in setting up the National Sewing contest, which will be held during the convention, January 26-29.



Members and friends of the Rio Blanco (Colorado) Wool Growers Association met at the Bert Rosenlund ranch, west of Meeker, Colorado, September 28 for the Association's annual lamb barbecue. Over 200 persons, including L. Elton Gent, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, enjoyed the delicious lamb and trimmings.

Enroute home from New York, I stopped briefly in the Chicago area. From there I traveled to Madison, Wisconsin, to attend their first MIYWW contest as a part of the National Contest. Mrs. W. B. Hughes, president of the auxiliary and contest director, and Mrs. Roy Richards, co-sponsor, had a very fine contest. This was held at the Wisconsin Center, November 1. The theme of the contest was, "Wool Flies High."

On November 8, I was in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, at their fourth annual MIYWW contest. Both Wisconsin and Nebraska had 32 girls in the State contest. Mrs. Cletus Hanlon and her directors had planned a very interesting and beautiful contest in the Lincoln Hotel. They even had an extended ramp for the girls to model on.

The next contest I attended was in Pocatello, Idaho, November 11-13, at the convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. Mrs. Myrrl Heller, president, and Mrs. Roy Laird, contest director, can certainly take a bow for a fine convention and contest. I was very happy to be able to spend half a day with a past national president, Mrs. Earl Wright. She sends her greetings to all.

Back home in Belle Fourche, the 14th and 15th of November, I saw my State of South Dakota in action at their convention and MIYWW contest. President Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh and Contest Director Mrs. George Erickson put on a very pretty contest and enjoyable convention.

These are the remarks I have to make about all four of the contests. I never saw so many people volunteering to help make the events successful. Everyone is so interested in the girls' sewing. People want to contribute anything they have, such as transportation, meals, flowers, entertainment, etc. Also, without exception, the district directors in all the States were present at the contests and had a chance to report on their own contests, ask questions and give suggestions. These women are really eager to make the contest expand. The girls competing are the finest type of American girls. That is what keeps the Make It Yourself With Wool

Wyoming Auxiliary Installs New President

MRS. Vern Vivion of Rawlins is the newly elected president of the Wyoming Auxiliary. Selected to serve with her are: Mrs. Edward Pheasant, Buffalo, first vice president; Mrs. Eddie Moore, Douglas, second vice president; Mrs. John Tobin, Casper, secretary; Mrs. F. Bea Espy, Rawlins, treasurer; and Mrs. Rodney Rochelle, Casper, historian.



Lorine Bodily, Preston, Idaho, high school senior, a 4-H club member, saved \$40 by being handy with a needle. She made a wool tweed coat for \$25, which would have cost \$65 ready made. The coat also won a blue ribbon at a district fair.

contest one of the finest sewing contests in America.

Every State has done a wonderful job of promoting lamb. They have received the lamb table mats and are using them for affairs, such as church dinners, women's clubs, school events and any dinners served to large groups of men and women. I hope every woman tries one of the lamb recipes.

Mrs. Emma Rogness, Pendleton Woolen Mills, has asked for lamb mats to use in numerous luncheons they give in a year in Portland. This way of promoting lamb is very easily done by the National Auxiliary and we invite all of you to use the mats.

We have sent out accounting sheets for both wool and lamb to all the States to be used for reports on the use of the ASPC money. Please have these reports back to the National Secretary, Mrs. Ed Marty, Spearfish, South Dakota, by February 28, 1959.

If you have candidates for the offices of the National Auxiliary you wish placed on the nominating slate, send the names to Mrs. Marty. Also have ready to bring to the National Convention, two lists of names and addresses of your Auxiliary members, your dues, and officers' names.

Good-by for now.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rudie Mick, President
Women's Auxiliary, NWGA



Lamb Served at Utah School Lunch Meeting

SOME 350 lunch supervisors of Utah were served leg of lamb as shown in the above picture. The occasion was their recent annual meeting in Nephi, Utah. The dinner was not the only lamb promotion at the gathering. Mrs. Delbert Chipman, chairman of the National Auxiliary's lamb promotion committee, states that the ASPC furnished a lamb kit for each supervisor.

"We also had small lamb recipe folders and lamb appetizer leaflets to distribute," Mrs. Chipman reports. "Every school district in Utah was represented in the three-day gathering. I think it was one of the best things we have ever done."

And that statement carries some weight, because getting more lamb into the school lunch program is one of Mrs. Chipman's pet lamb projects. She has been working on it for some time in Utah and really feels that some progress has been made there. In any event, the cooperation and feeling shown by the supervisors at the Utah meeting were reported as "really wonderful."

The only complaint Mrs. Chipman heard was that lamb isn't always available. The efforts of sheepmen are being solicited to overcome this criticism. One suggestion has been made, Mrs. Chipman says, that an attempt be made to put lamb in cold storage during heavy supply periods.

Efforts of other State Auxiliary groups to promote lamb in the school lunch program are being encouraged by Mrs. Chipman who feels that there is a big outlet here for the product with proper promotion.

Mrs. Loyd Sorensen Named Nevada Auxiliary President

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Nevada Wool Growers Association, met in Elko, November 7-8, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the men's organization. They elected Mrs. Loyd Sorensen of Elko as president with Mrs. Arnold Carricaburu as first vice president and Mrs. Earl Edgar as second vice president. Mrs. Fred Fulstone, Jr. of Smith is secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Mercedes Goicoa of Elko is historian.

Clyde Testimony . . .

(Continued from page 13.)

through wise administration of a never-ending crop of timber.

Under trained supervision, picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing and hunting can also be enjoyed without destroying the natural beauties. Many of these areas are so large that even with all the uses I have mentioned it will be possible for many, many years to find noise-free solitude for those wishing to get away from the traffic of our crowded cities.

It is interesting to note that in 1956, the latest year in which statistics are available, there were a total of 52,556,084 visits to all types of recreational areas on the national forests, where the people of the United States enjoyed the natural forest environment, the scenery and the solitude. In contrast to this, there were only 448,340 visits to wilderness areas in the national forests during that year. In other words, the visits to primitive areas, inaccessible to many, were less than one percent of the visits to other recreational areas of the national forests. And yet the main purpose expressed in the title of this bill is "to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people . . ."

Apparently, from these statistics, the presently established wilderness areas are more than sufficient both now and for many years to come, to satisfy the needs of the very limited groups of Boy Scout troops and pack-horse enthusiasts who prefer areas with no roads or other modern and sanitary facilities which at least 99 percent of our tourists demand.

A total of 1,085,551 cattle and horses and 2,707,969 head of sheep were permitted to graze on the national forests of our 11 Western States during 1956. Although not yet published, we understand the permitted numbers for 1957 will not show any material changes. The national forests provide a vital link in the year-round operations of these livestock. Estimates based on U. S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate that with the rising population, if the American people are to get three square meals per day, we must produce 50 percent more cattle and 28 percent more sheep by 1975.

Yet this bill proposes placing approximately 50 million acres into a wilderness system, with apparently no new grazing areas permitted. Also once such a bill became law, pressure would undoubtedly be exerted to remove multiple uses from many of these areas as

rapidly as possible, since wilderness would be "paramount." Just how are we going to feed our population while huge areas are locked up to preserve their beauty from public view? Once liquidated, our livestock population, unlike crops and flowers, can not be rebuilt in a single season. The process is a long, slow one.

During the last session of Congress the National Wool Growers Association, along with representatives of other public land users, worked diligently to secure passage of H. R. 5538. This statute, Public Law 85-337, requires Congressional approval of any public land withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres. S. 4028 now proposes to nullify this completely beneficial legislation by giving authority to add lands of any acreage at any time to wilderness areas with no regard for the value of the land or the indispensability of its present use.

The Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have for many years been entrusted with the responsibility of sound management of our Federal lands. In addition, we have an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission created so recently that it has not yet had time to function or even to complete its organization. Now to further complicate the picture, the wilderness bill would set up still another organization to be known as the National Wilderness Preservation Council.

Such a council would most surely duplicate or endeavor to assume responsibility of present administrative agencies. It would also make recommendations to Congress with regard to the administration of the lands in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This is certainly a function of the existing departments managing the Federal lands; namely, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Fish and Wildlife Service. This duplication of effort would be costly, overlapping and confusing.

In summary, we oppose this bill because:

1. It is a threat to the economy and tax structure of the 11 Western States, where land is the basic resource.

2. It is a threat to the future food needs of our growing population.

3. The wilderness status and beauty of western areas can be maintained with properly managed, conservative multiple use of the important and renewable resources of these areas under the administration of existing Government agencies.

4. The proposed National Wilderness

Preservation Council would duplicate work of existing land agencies. This would be an added and unnecessary cost of Government.

5. This is special privilege legislation and contrary to the title, not for the benefit of the "whole people." The areas proposed, roadless and without modern facilities, would be made inaccessible to the "whole people" and would be reserved for the enjoyment of less than one percent of our population.

6. We already have adequate wilderness areas protected through departmental regulations and through legislation now in existence covering wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, and even wilderness areas within our national forests.

Wilderness Hearings . . .

(Continued from page 10.)

Utah Wildlife Federation, stated in Salt Lake City, "There are those who would lead us to believe that the wilderness bill is only for the benefit of a small segment of the public, when actually the entire population of the United States may partake of these benefits."

Dr. Angus M. Woodbury of the Ecologist Society of America and emeritus professor at the University of Utah, put forth an entirely new concept on why primitive wilderness areas should be established under S. 4028.

Dr. Woodbury cited the need for "measuring sticks" and said that specially designated wilderness areas could provide the Nation with such measuring devices. Wilderness areas could be studied and examined over a period of many years and would enable scientists to discover how the greatest good might be obtained from these lands and to determine if present day uses are of real value or wasteful.

The final line of reasoning, as expressed by Charlotte E. Mauk, a technical editor at the University of California Radiation Laboratory, went: "A few thousand acres of timberland here or so many square miles of reservoir site there cannot add much to the gross national product . . . but subtracting them from our dwindling wilderness resources amounts to a serious loss."

"We must respect our scenic savings account, lest we become a Nation of poverty in everything but dollars."

At the conclusion of the four hearings, there were indications that additional hearings would be scheduled in Washington and Montana after Congress convenes in January.

USU Set to Probe Nutrition Problems

BEST techniques of modern-day medicine are being applied to the problems of animal nutrition at the Utah State University, Logan, Utah, in attempts to give farmers and livestockmen more meat for each pound of feed.

These highly technical research methods in animal feeding and nutrition are made possible with the completion of a new \$100,000 energy metabolism building in the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station's animal nutrition center.

The new 42 by 137-foot building houses a small laboratory, respiration chambers, 18 stalls for balance work with steers and other cattle and a feed storage room on the upper floor.

Room for eight metabolism cages, service facilities for 16 sheep, drier and grinding rooms, equilibrium room and related facilities to aid in the expansive nutrition research program of the Utah station are on the ground floor.

On hand for the official opening of this newest research facility at USU on November 1, were some 150 of Utah's leading cattle and sheep feeders and producers, headed by Alonzo F. Hopkin of Woodruff, president of the Utah Cattlemen's Association and J. R. Broadbent, president of Utah Wool Growers Association. Dr. Daryl Chase, USU president, personally greeted the livestockmen.

Increased Lamb Feeding Expected by Crop Board

THE number of sheep and lambs to be fed for the winter and early spring market is expected to be greater than last year according to the Crop Reporting Board.

The level of feeding this year is expected to exceed that of the three previous years and may be near the 1954-55 level of operation.

The number of lambs to be fed in the Corn Belt is expected to be larger than a year ago. Feeding in the Eastern Corn Belt States will either be at a low level or show only slight increases. Increased demand for feeder lambs in the Western Corn Belt States is widespread, though generally slight. The main increase in feeding activity is in the Kansas wheat pasture area.

Sheep and lamb feeding is expected to be on an increased level for the Western States as well, with only Arizona indicating a decline as compared to a year ago.



Pictured above is a young ewe being used in nutrition experiments in the new energy metabolism building at Utah State University, Logan. A fistula has been inserted in her side to enable research workers to remove and insert samples to determine what happens to feed in the rumen.

Firms Set Core Testing Investigation

A basis for resolving recently reported doubts in the wool trade regarding the adequacy of core testing methods was announced recently by the two commercial wool testing laboratories, American Conditioning House and United States Testing Company.

H. M. Block, vice president of U. S. Testing Company, said, "American Conditioning House and U. S. Testing Company are jointly announcing our intention to investigate alleged differences in core test results, to ascertain

the extent to which such variations may exist."

H. J. Wollner, president of American Conditioning House, added, "We are going to request the industry to supply data showing their current experience with sampling and testing. We are confident that an evaluation of this information will reveal whatever steps are necessary to provide the wool industry with the highest level of testing reliability."

Representatives of the two commercial laboratories met to follow through on a recommendation made at a recent Washington meeting of the Secretary of Agriculture's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee. Elroy M. Pohle, director of the Denver Wool Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture Marketing Service, reported that it was the sense of the Washington meeting that core test results are a suitable subject for inter-laboratory review. Mr. Pohle further reported that the Department of Agriculture is prepared to be helpful to the two commercial laboratories in their joint survey.

Each of the two commercial wool testing laboratories has always conducted continuing evaluation of its own results, on a statistical basis. The two laboratories, jointly, have at considerable cost to themselves, conducted limited inter-laboratory check tests and statistical evaluations. However, the recent announcement represents the first time in which the industry as a whole is being asked to cooperate by providing its data on all test results, to enable inter-laboratory evaluation on a more complete basis.

1958 SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 26-29, 1959: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
August 19-20, 1959: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

Conventions and Meetings

December 8-10: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Dallas, Texas.
December 11-12: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, Kansas City, Missouri.
January 14-17, 1959: American Cattlemen's Convention, Omaha, Nebraska.
January 15: Utah Wool Marketing Association Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 16-17: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 25: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
January 26-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

Sales

August 19-20, 1959: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
September 17: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.

Shows

January 16-24, 1959: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
February 13-22: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.
February 25-March 8: Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, Houston, Texas.

New Tax Ruling Could Affect Sheep Operations

By STEPHEN H. HART, CLAUDE M. MAER, JR. and BRUCE T. BUELL

Attorneys for National Live Stock Tax Committee

A recent act of Congress gives certain closely held business corporations the election to be taxed substantially as partnerships. That is, the income of an electing corporation is taxed to the stockholders in proportion to their stock ownership, whereas corporate income ordinarily bears a double tax burden at both corporation and stockholder levels.

A qualifying corporation, called a "small business corporation," is one having only one class of stock owned by not more than ten individual stockholders and not more than 20 percent of the income of which is derived from a combination of dividends, rents, royalties, interest, annuities and gains from sales or exchange of stock or securities.

Deadlines for making the election are January 31, 1959, to be effective for the calendar year 1959, and not more than one month after the start of any fiscal year to be effective for that year.

The consent of all stockholders is required to make the election and all new stockholders must consent in order to retain the election. The election can be revoked after one year or can be terminated for any number of reasons. If the election is revoked or terminated, it cannot be reinstated for five years without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Besides the major advantage of conducting the business in the corporate form without the notorious double taxation normally imposed on corporate income, there are a number of other advantages in qualifying as a small business corporation and making an election under the new law. There are also, however, several possible disadvantages which may, in a given situation outweigh the advantages. The decision to incorporate and elect, or merely to elect if your business is already incorporated, should be made only after weighing all the pros and cons in consultation with your attorney and accountant.

Copies of a more complete explanation of the new law and its advantages and disadvantages can be obtained from Stephen H. Hart, Holland & Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

ICC Suspends New Reduced Meat Rates

SOMEONE once said he did not know anything about freight rates, and what was more, he did not want to know anything about them. Anyone following the westbound fresh meat freight rate case can appreciate that thinking.

After a long period of hearings, requests for suspension, and hearings on suspension, etc., the Interstate Commerce Commission finally approved and made effective August 15, 1957, reduced rates on westbound fresh meats and packinghouse products.

Then efforts of western meat packers and other interests secured a general investigation by the Commission of the

Colorado Growers, Farmers Work Jointly on Problems

At our convention last summer, officers of the Colorado Wool Growers Association and Colorado Farm Bureau met and agreed to cooperate in discussion of problems common to members of both groups. These discussions, it was agreed, would take place at local meetings at the grass roots level, and include Farm Bureau members concerned with the sheep and wool industry, members of the Wool Growers Association, and people in the industry who are not members of either group. In this way, it was hoped to get the widest possible participation in the discussion.

The topic selected for discussion this year was the National Wool Act and Section 708. Reports coming from the meetings were returned to the Colorado Farm Bureau to be used as a basis for writing a policy at their annual meeting.

The Wool Commodity Committee of the Colorado Farm Bureau recommended the following resolution to the voting delegates on the basis of the reports from the local meetings:

"In the absence of the possibility to return to an adequate tariff protection for the United States wool industry, the present Act is considered the best possible solution. Section 708 is considered the best part of the Wool Act."

This resolution was adopted November 19 by the voting delegates of the Colorado Farm Bureau at their annual meeting.

I thought that other wool grower organizations might like to know of this development. We hope some of our other States may be able to secure similar positive resolutions from the local levels of the Farm Bureau.

—Robert Field, Secretary
Colorado Wool Growers Assn.

new westbound meat rates in Docket No. 32252. Oral hearings on this matter were held November 20, 1958.

To complicate the situation, the railroads published new and still lower rates on westbound fresh meats to become effective November 15, 1958. The proposed reductions will range from 26 to 54 cents per 100 pounds or an average of 36 cents below the present rates, that is, those set up on August 15, 1957.

Charles E. Blaine and Son, representing the Western Meat Packers Association, the two national livestock organizations and other groups, petitioned for suspension of these new lower rates until after the investigation of the previous reductions had been concluded. This petition was denied. However, the appeal made by Charles E. Blaine and Son on November 12 for a review of the Suspension Board's ruling resulted in suspension of new reduced rates until June 14, 1959.

Opposition to these reduced rates on the westbound meat products is founded on the conviction that unless commensurate reductions are made in westbound rates on livestock, "West Coast meat packers and the allied livestock industry will suffer terrific economic losses."

The railroads claim that the reductions in westbound fresh meat rates are necessary to meet truck competition. However, when the first reduction was proposed, the principal truck operators asserted that the railroad rates were lower than necessary to meet truck competition. Shortly after the reductions in the rail rates were approved, the principal truck lines cut their rates substantially. The Commission allowed such rates to become effective. Then other, presumably smaller, truck operators followed with reduction in their rates from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast, but generally the Commission has suspended these reduced rates.

Several cases were initiated in connection with the truck rates. They were all consolidated and hearings on them were held in Denver from October 28 to November 4, 1958. The National Wool Growers Association was not personally represented at these hearings, but authorized the American National Cattlemen's Association to act for them.

As a result of the testimony presented, it was believed the Interstate Commerce Commission should be convinced that the rate war between railroads and truck lines should be ended and a proper relationship restored between rates on livestock and on meats and packinghouse products.

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending November 24, 1958.

PASTURES

Cold, snowy weather at the beginning of the period forced supplemental feeding of livestock over the central and northern portions of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, but livestock losses were generally light. Warmer temperatures, later in the week, melted the snow at the lower elevations, and improved pastures and ranges. Moisture received the previous week benefited wheat pastures in the southern Great Plains, but grazing is limited in much of Kansas due to poorly developed root systems.

Moderate rains improved pastures on the north coast of California, but range feed continues to decline in most areas of the State. Arizona ranges are generally good, except the desert areas, and most Colorado ranges are providing adequate feed supplies.

In the lower Mississippi Valley, recent rains improved pastures, and small grains are also furnishing good grazing. Extended dryness in the Southeast has limited grazing and supplemental feeding is necessary in many areas. In northern areas east of the Mississippi River, pastures are better than usual for this time of year.

Livestock are generally in good condition in all areas. Lambing continues in California, but is virtually completed in Arizona, where many early lambs were lost in Pinal County from the storm at the end of the previous period.

ARIZONA

Yuma, Yuma County
November 8, 1958

This is an all-irrigated and alfalfa pasture area. Good green baled alfalfa hay has been selling at \$26 per ton, higher than last year.

It has been hot and dry in this section, although feed is in good condition.

We are feeding 470 lambs this winter.

—Fred Euhus

COLORADO

Montrose, Montrose County
November 14, 1958

Feed is short and very dry on the

winter range. However, warm weather with storms about every two weeks has improved conditions. We have done no supplemental feeding as yet. Loose alfalfa hay is not available, but baled hay sells from \$12 to \$18, depending on quality. This is 20 percent lower than last year. We feed corn and mixed grain pellets during the winter as concentrates. Local corn costs \$45 per ton and pellets from \$65 to \$70 per ton, about the same as last year.

The same number of ewe lambs were carried over as last fall; also breeding flocks are about the same size. Breeding season here is from October 20 to December 25.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have been selling from \$30 to \$33 recently. There is very little price difference between fine and crossbred yearlings, as the supply and demand for them is about even this time of year.

The coyote situation is about normal. Use of cyanide guns has kept coyotes under control, but since bobcats will not take guns, they have increased, and now are a major problem during lambing.

—Elbert L. Harris

IDAHO

Rigby, Jefferson County
November 10, 1958

Forage on the range is dry. However, we are having a good rain at present, which should create fair feed conditions on the winter range. We have done no supplemental feeding as yet, but have made out OK. Baled alfalfa hay sells here from \$12 to \$15 per ton, about the same as last year. We feed locally mixed grain during the winter. It is costing us \$1.65 per hundredweight, a little less than a year ago.

In my opinion, a few more ewe lambs have been held over this fall in comparison with last year. Bred ewe numbers will be about the same as last. Our breeding season began in October. Crossbred yearling ewes have sold from \$25 to \$30 recently.

We have very little trouble from coyotes here, although there is always danger of dogs in our fields.

—William J. Sperry

Weiser, Washington County

November 11, 1958

There have been no recent wool transactions here that I know of.

Coyotes are more numerous. Perhaps they are acquiring somewhat of an immunity to 1080.

Warm and dry weather conditions have prevailed here the last few weeks. As a result, there is no green grass, although the condition of winter range forage is good. Sheep flocks in this area are in good condition.

Baled alfalfa hay sells at the same price as last year—\$15 per ton. Grain and Checkers are used here during the winter as concentrates. We have done no supplemental feeding as yet.

The same number of ewe lambs have been held over this fall as last year. Bred ewe numbers too will be the same as last year. Our flocks are bred in September and November. We are not feeding any lambs this winter. Some crossbred yearling ewes have been sold at recent sales from \$27 to \$32. The herder situation is not very good here.

—Harry B. Soulen

MONTANA

Cascade, Cascade County
November 14, 1958

We feed prepared pellets during the winter. Last year they cost us \$78 per ton. This year they are a little lower—\$74 per ton. We have not done any supplemental feeding as yet. Hay prices are somewhat lower than last year. Baled sells at \$20 per ton; loose, about \$15.

We have an ample number of herders available here.

The weather the last few weeks has been very favorable. The ranges are open up to the present. Winter range forage is in excellent condition.

Sheep flocks are in good to excellent condition. About the same number of ewe lambs have been carried over this fall in comparison with last. Possibly 15 to 20 percent more ewes will be bred this season than last. Our breeding season is in October and November.

Coyotes are on the increase. We do not know why. However, we have had little trouble from them.

—Dana Ranch Company

St. Ignatius, Lake County

November 8, 1958

We have been having normal weather the last few weeks. Good forage conditions prevail on the winter range. Hay prices are about the same as last year. Loose alfalfa hay sells from \$10 to \$12 per ton, and baled from \$12 to \$15 per ton.

—George Campbell

The National Wool Grower

Whitehall, Jefferson County
November 8, 1958

We have been having warm weather here the last few weeks. We don't have a winter range. Our sheep are kept on the ranch the year around. Sheep flocks are in good shape in this section.

We have done no supplemental feeding as yet. Hay prices are about the same as last year. Baled hay goes for \$12 per ton, and loose hay at \$8 per ton. We don't feed any concentrates during the winter.

I carried over 20 ewe lambs this year and 10 last year. The number of ewes bred this season is just about the same as last year. Our breeding season is from October 25 to November 30. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Prices paid for fine-wooled yearling ewes recently ranged from \$26 to \$30 and crossbred yearlings sold at \$26.

Coyotes are less numerous; 1080 has surely killed them, which was good for the farm flocks. They should use 1080 on those foxes. They are getting like coyotes here. They kill some of the young lambs in the spring.

—George Capp

NEVADA

Orvada, Humboldt County
November 15, 1958

It has been dry and warm here the last few weeks. As a result, the feed is dry and less palatable. Baled alfalfa hay costs \$20 per ton. Last year it cost only \$12 to \$14 per ton. We feed Purina and 41 percent cake during the winter. The cake costs us \$71.25 per ton, less than last year. We have done no supplemental feeding as yet.

No ewe lambs have been carried over this fall. The number of ewes bred will be about the same as last year—3,900. Our breeding season started October 1. No lambs are being fed this winter.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$27 recently in this section.

The herder situation is good here.

Coyotes are less numerous. Good trapping and Government poison have helped a great deal.

—C. W. Jackson

SOUTH DAKOTA

Isabel, Dewey County
November 12, 1958

Herding seems to be a fading occupation.

Coyotes are less numerous because of the constant battle backed by our Government.

It has been dry here for months. The feed looks precious. The drying up of most of the dams in this locality has forced a lot of us into winter pastures early. Sheep flocks are in good condition, but it will take extra feed to keep them that way, because of the dried-out

pastures. We have done some supplemental feeding. Baled hay costs about \$12 per ton in the field, about the same as last year. We feed corn and cake in the winter as concentrates. Corn costs us \$1.12 per bushel, about the same as last year.

I don't exactly know how the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall compares with last year. Possibly more ewes will be bred this season. Breeding starts about November 25. No lambs are being fed this winter.

—Gwyn Jewett

Newell, Butte County
November 10, 1958

It has been dry here all fall. It is hard on the range when it's as dry as it has been. Winter range forage is in good condition except where it was hauled out last summer. Sheep flocks are in above average condition here.

No feed supplements have been used. Loose hay sells from \$8 to \$10 per ton and baled from \$11 to \$16 per ton. These prices are about the same as last year, but the demand is down. Corn and cake concentrates are fed in the spring. Good dry corn costs \$43 per ton shelled, and cakes are from \$50 to \$65 per ton, depending on protein content. Prices are cheaper on grain this year than last.

There are not many good fine-wooled yearlings left. We got \$28 for our Columbia yearling ewes.

There were a lot of ewe lambs carried over last year and about the same number this year. We are holding over about 1000 ewe lambs. Number of ewes bred this season will be about the same as last year, except in eastern Montana where there was some pretty bad early storm losses. In the valley the breeding season is in October, and in November and December for range lambing. We are fattening some lambs for market.

There are not many good herders in this section. However most of the land is fenced with woven wire, so the herder problem isn't serious.

Coyotes are less numerous all the time due to 1080 stations and plane hunters. One serious condition exists in this part of the country: Sheep thefts are on the increase all the time. I think the stock growers' association and the F.B.I. should work on this, as the taxpayers on livestock don't get the protection they deserve in proportion to money spent.

Some 5,000 yearling fleeces were sold in Belle Fourche for 46 cents net to the grower; also a couple of carloads of ewe wool for 43 to 45 cents recently.

—W. E. Karinen

Redig, Harding County
November 16, 1958

It has been dry the last few weeks,

until the last three days when about 10 inches of snow fell. Forage on the winter range is dry and brittle after the prolonged dry spell. Sheep flocks are in good condition.

Hay prices are somewhat higher than last year. Loose hay sells at \$14 per ton, and baled at \$18 per ton. We feed 32 percent cake and corn during the winter. It is costing us \$71 per ton delivered.

I don't know of any actual wool transactions lately, but they tell me the best offer is 35 cents per pound.

An average of \$28 has been paid for any grade wool yearling whitefaced ewe. A strong demand for old breeding ewes has prevailed throughout the fall season. Our breeding season starts November 25. Bred ewe numbers will be the same as last year. The number of ewe lambs carried over also will be the same as last year.

The herder situation is not troublesome, as most of the bands here run under fence.

Coyotes are well under control.

—E. E. Junek

TEXAS

Batesville, Zavala County
November 18, 1958

There seems to be a definite increase in the number of ewe lambs carried over this fall in comparison with last. In my case, bred ewe numbers will be about doubled this year over last. We try to lamb from November 20 to January 15.

Sheep flocks in our section are in very, very good condition. They drew down in extended wet weather, but are doing fine now. We have had an unusual amount of fall rain, drizzles and fog which has given us needed moisture. Winter range forage is in good condition.

Ground sorghum and cottonseed meal are used as concentrates during the winter. As yet we have done no supplemental feeding.

Coyotes are less numerous generally, due to the trapping program sponsored by the Texas Predatory Control Association.

I have just recently returned from the convention of the Texas Farm Bureau of which I am a member.

I know the National Wool Growers Association have been cooperating with this organization, and I would like to see this cooperation expanded, especially as to exploring the possibility of a combined Research Department to increase uses and the consequent demand of natural fibers—wool, mohair and cotton. We must do something to compete with synthetics. Since the position of wool, mohair and cotton producers seems to me to be similar, it also seems logical to concentrate our efforts. The

research program should be financed by the producers, in my opinion.

—William B. Brown

Del Rio, Val Verde County
November 10, 1958

We use cottonseed cake during the winter as a concentrate. It costs us \$65 per ton, about the same as last year. We have done no supplemental feeding yet. Baled hay sells here at \$30 a ton, about the same as a year ago.

We have had rain the last few weeks and the sun is out now. It has cured the feed well. Winter range forage is the best in 50 years. Sheep in this section are very fat at this time.

The number of ewe lambs held over is much larger than last year. There will also be a small increase in bred ewe numbers this season over last year. Our flocks are bred in September.

The herder situation is very bad, and labor is hard to contract.

Coyotes are more numerous—there are more rats, rabbits and vermin for food.

Excepting wool prices, the outlook for the coming year is very good.

—Lyster Brumley

Talpa, Coleman County
November 10, 1958

We use oats and cottonseed cake as concentrates. Cottonseed cake is costing us \$64 per ton, about \$2 or \$3 less than last year. No hay is being sold here.

The condition of forage on the winter range is good. We have had fair and warm weather the last few weeks. Most of the sheep here are fat.

A larger percent of ewe lambs are being carried over this fall than last. About the same, or maybe a few more, ewes have been bred this season in com-

parison with last year. Flocks are bred here in July and September. We are feeding some lambs this winter.

We do not use herders.

—Claude Brookshire

UTAH

Panguitch, Garfield County
November 9, 1958

The weather has been dry with a little cold streak, but mostly warm. It has caused feed to dry up somewhat. The feed on our winter range is quite spotty. The rains last summer were in streaks. Where it rained, the feed is fairly good. The going price of baled alfalfa hay is from \$12 to \$15 per ton, somewhat higher than last year. We feed cottonseed meal with salt in the winter. Cottonseed meal costs \$84 per ton, about the same as last year.

Sheep in this section are in fair condition, about the same as last year.

I am carrying over 100 head more ewe lambs than last year. Most all sheepmen are holding more ewe lambs. Breeding bands are about the same size as a year ago. I put bucks in on December 28. I am not feeding any lambs this winter.

I sold my 1957 wool clip about May 1 of this year, and the 1958 clip about July 1 of this year. Both clips netted me 40 cents per pound. Most of the other wool here was handled the same.

Experienced help in herding is a little scarce.

The only reason I can see why coyotes here are more numerous is that outlying districts are not worked enough.

—D. A. Tebbs

WASHINGTON

Clarkston, Asotin County
November 8, 1958

It has been dry here until this week. The winter range is dry. Green feed is just starting. Sheep flocks in this area are in good condition. Baled alfalfa hay costs \$24 per ton delivered. This is about \$8 higher than last year. We feed cull peas during the winter. They cost \$40 per ton, about the same as last year. I purchased some crossbred (white-faced) yearling ewes at \$30 per head recently.

No ewe lambs have been carried over this fall, but about 500 more ewes are being bred this season than last. Breeding season started October 1.

There just aren't any herders here. Coyotes are more numerous.

—H. Hood

Soap Lake, Grant County
November 20, 1958

Coyotes are more numerous, as we had no protection by the Government trapper until the last couple of weeks.

Baled hay sells at \$19 per ton, higher than last year. We feed beet pulp during the winter, which is costing us \$32 per ton. This is cheaper than last year.

It has been wet here the last few weeks and winter feed conditions are better.

Sheep flocks are in good condition here. We have carried over 50 percent more ewe lambs this fall than last, and 50 percent more ewes will be bred this season. Breeding season is from September 15 to December 1.

The herder situation is good in this section.

—Joe W. Hodgen

WYOMING

Thermopolis, Hot Springs County
November 8, 1958

We supplement with corn during the winter. Loose alfalfa hay costs \$10 to \$12 per ton, and baled hay from \$12 to \$14 per ton.

Forage on the winter range is in poor condition, as we have had no moisture.

Sheep are in fair condition at this time. About the same number of ewe lambs will be held over this fall as last. More ewes will be bred this season. Our breeding season is in December. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$28.

The herder situation is fair in this locality.

There are more coyotes here. They are coming from the Indian reservation.

—Russell Long

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a sincere and hearty wish
for an old fashioned

Merry Christmas



and a happy
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the management of the
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See you at Ogden, August 19-20, 1959